THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The General Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press
PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,667—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKEYS.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the blends.
Prices per Bottle
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve ... Rs. 3-8-0
"Heart Bottle Whisky" ... Rs. 2-8-0
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... Rs. 2-8-0
"Glentromie" ... Rs. 2-8-0
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... Rs. 2-8-0
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...S OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
...SEL	4499	800	J. Reeves	Tuesday. 23rd "
...	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	... 30th "
...R	5600	1000	J. Orman	..... 6th Aug.
...	3039	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
...	2899	600	P. Harris	..... 20th "
...	3041	500	H. Weighell	..... 27th "
...	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	.... 3rd Sept.

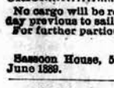
...s marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ...mouth, and London.
...ls proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar...ndon direct.
...tickets are issued, including Railway Fare ...d to London by the mail route, and names ...d for places in the Sleeping Cars.
...harge leaves the Managon Dockyard at 3 p. m. ...of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	... 18th July
...LA	3511	600	M. De Horne	... 1st Aug.
...	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	..... 15th "

...s addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 300, and Rs. 160 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged ... 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food; ... of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be ...rged.

...TEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

...r Handbooks of Information and other particulars ...arding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	660	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

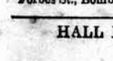
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.
PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTERS for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	16th July.



PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Forbes St., Bombay. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	5th Aug

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	3700	300
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400

6th July.
24th "
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

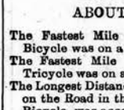
SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 1; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Or umission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards horses and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horses entering under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 14th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.
FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th July.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED MANGANOUS CARBON FILTER
MOST EFFICIENT AND SIMPLE, EASILY TAKEN TO PIECES AND CLEANED.

	Rs.
HOUSE FILTER in decorated brown Stoneware, 2 gallon size	17
BOUDOIR AND TABLE FILTERS, pretty designs in Doulton ware, 1 gallon size	Rs. 16 & 22

Silicated Carbon, Cheavins', Atkin's Sanitary, and other Filters in Stock.
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHENACETINE LOZENGES.
Phenacetin Bayer, 4 and 8 grains in each.
Syn. TROCH. PHENACETIN PHILLIPS.
An effectual antipyretic, invaluable in fever where quinine disagrees. Used with wonderful effect in the treatment of headache and general neuralgia: does not disturb the system.
In bottles of 25 4-grain lozenges, Annas 12.
In bottles of 25 8-grain do. Re. 1-4.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.
HUMBER & CO., Ltd.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE
Has preference over all other kinds.
1lb. Tin, 7 Annas cash.
Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT'S
MIDLOTHIAN OAT FLOUR,
GUARANTEED PERFECTLY PURE.
STRONGLY recommended by Medical Men as a most Wholesome and Nutritious Food for Infants and Invalids, and very suitable for Adults with weak digestive powers.
In 1lb. Tins, 12 Annas each.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

		Rs. a.
Digby Chicks	per tin	0 10
Haddock, Fresh	"	0 9
Haddock, Findon	"	0 11
Haddock, Kippered, Blanchflower's.	"	0 11
Herrings, Fine, Fresh	"	0 6
Herrings, Kippered	"	0 11
Herrings, a la Bardine	"	0 12
Herrings, Red Selected Fish	"	1 1
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	"	0 13
Mackarel, Fine, Fresh	"	0 8
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured	"	0 15

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.
THIS favourite Biscuit is becoming deservedly popular.
In tins Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SULPHONAL LOZENGES.
Sulphonal-Bayer, 15½ grains in each.
(Syn. TROCH. SULPHONAL, PHILLIPS.)
Most efficacious in the sleeplessness of nervous or overworked subjects.
In bottles containing 25 Lozenges.....Rs. 1 12.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INGRAM'S PATENT
DOUBLE ACTION SYRINGE
Giving a gentle, continuous flow.
The best Syringe and Enema Apparatus yet invented.
Rs. 10-8.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRIVING WATERPROOF APRONS.
Fitted with Ring & Strap.
From Rs. 10.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

MONA *YIELDS THE VERY* SOULS OF FLOWERS.
THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES. BOUQUET
REFRESHING AND PERMANENT.
THE FAR-FAMED ORIGINAL. Bottle, Re. 1-8, 3 for Rs. 4.
HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALADS
USE PHILLIPS & Co.'s
MALT VINEGAR Vinegar, Per bottle, As. 6.
Cream Lucca Oil, Per bottle, As. 13. AND LUCCA OIL.
GUARANTEED PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6 "

J. NUEBERG—BOMBAY.
LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize
MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,
Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.
Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

ÆRINE
SHOULD BE USED
FOR PRODUCING
GOLDEN AUBURN HAIR
Invaluable also for tinting grey or faded hair.
Rs. 4-8.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the interesting of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription 25s. 6d per year including postage.

HIGHLAND

PHŒNIX BRAND.
THIS Really Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a Full, Ripe, Mellow Flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine fully matured Spirit.
MALT
It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.
Cash Price, Rs. 25 per doz.
WHISKY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... " 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... " 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... " 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... " 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... " 1,250
ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.
IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to
GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. The Tonic Bitters possess a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Absynthia, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in nicety proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter possessing unequalled.
The QUININE is not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a lasting, refreshing, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS ... tone.
QUININE BITTERS improve ... the system.
QUININE BITTERS ... appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.
TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.
"QUININE BITTERS."—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, as in bed quite weak and worn I;
While sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at mapping, suddenly there came a tapping.
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door.
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, tapping at my chamber door.
Oh! distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body weary sore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a horror;
And your heart's so bad, at beating that in vain you're hoping concealing."
While your weakness ever now you perspire from every pore!
Oh Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my ... grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM ... Bitters, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was ...
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.
FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR, Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE, F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'S
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'S
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
DR. DE ROOS'S
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.
FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.		Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)		Rs. 65.
500 " Do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.
THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.
PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

							Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
" 2 " 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	775
" 3 " 5 "	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...						1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
MONSOON REQUISITES.
LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,
Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.
UMBRELLAS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.
From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.
GOLOSHES.....Rs. 3 per pair.
BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSEN BEER.
KAISER
BREW & CO. BRO
WITH EIGHTEEN FIRST AND
First Prize, Philadelphia
Highest
Rs.
N.B.—Please see
without which none are from this celeb
OLDEMEYER & HADENT
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY
AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE & CO. BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENC

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE
BOMBAY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 13, THEIR GRAND AND REFINED MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED

AUSTRALIAN QUARTETTE,

Messrs. T. Emmon, T. J. Liddiard, J. F. Packard, Alex. Boyd.

First appearance of Miss Maitland
First appearance of Miss Amelia Santley
First appearance of Miss Carlton
First appearance of Miss Dalia
First appearance of Miss Queeny Hodge
First appearance of Miss Stephenson
First appearance of Miss Steward
First appearance of Miss Jessy Bond
First appearance of Mr. W. Richards

Box Office at Messrs. Soondy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

HINK'S PATENT DUPLEX BURNER HURRICANE TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, LAMP IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated, and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

Per Pot Rs. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL CO., LD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 1 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 20th July, to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25th June 1889.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th July 1889.

IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS CO., LD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Agent at 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 20th July, to confirm the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25th June 1889.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th July 1889.

WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, LD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Agent at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, 20th July, to confirm the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25th June 1889.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th July 1889.

ROYAL FLOUR MILLS CO., LD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company at 9-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 20th July, to confirm the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 29th June 1889.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th July 1889.

BAPTY BHOTEL'S, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Agents at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 20th July, to confirm the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 29th June 1889.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th July 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT-WAY CHAIR KEYS, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form sealed and superscribed Tender for Wooden Keys, and delivered at the Agent's office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 31st instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th July 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for Messes, Clubs, Societies Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—Goods, Packages and Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when requested.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GESTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin, and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received up to Noon on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a BUILDING to accommodate the Club Office and the Honorary Secretary's Quarters. Also for the CONSTRUCTION of Stewards' and Servants' Quarters.

Plans, agreement, and Schedule of Quantities for the several works can be seen at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Tenders for the Buildings complete and a schedule of rates endorsed "Tender" to be sent to the Undersigned.

By order of the Committee,
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE District Board of Ahmedabad having recently acquired a site measuring 7,689 square yards in front of the Railway Station of Ahmedabad are prepared to let it on a building lease for the construction of a Travellers' Bungalow or Hotel. The large number of tourists and business men who now visit Ahmedabad render this a favourable opportunity for investment. For particulars apply to Collector and President, District Board, Ahmedabad.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Ahmedabad.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR W. T. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund will be held in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

By order,
J. GALLAGHER,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 10th July 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), on the 6th August, 1889, for the supply of Country Malt Liquor at several stations.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above office.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
for Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, July 1, 1889.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

CASSIMIR BONNEVIALLE, late of Bombay, Wine Merchant.
DONALD BAIN, late of Bombay, Exchange Broker.
WILLIAM MAGNUS MILLER, late Chief Officer, s. s. Matlidieh.
JAMES LEONARD GREAVES, late of Bombay, sole partner in the firm of Messrs. James Greaves and Co.
GEORGE E. CANNING, late in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
JOHN WARING SINGLETON MERCER, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.
JAMES ALLEN, late in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
ERNEST ARTHUR HEYMERDINGNER, late Traffic Inspector, North-Western Railway, Kotri.
JOHN LUCAS, late Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Staff, Quetta.
ROBERT AUGUSTUS CHAPPLE, late Deputy Surgeon-General, Army Medical Staff, Madras.
JOHN POUNDER CONIGAN, late Accountant, Public Works Department, Mangi.
CHARLES LICKFOLD, late a Photographer at Ahmedabad.
JOSEPH PITKIN, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Chandur.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 5th July 1889.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Cocoanada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Cocoanada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.

The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two main blocks containing all the machinery and appliances for making Raw and Boiled Rice. There are besides godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Managing Engineer and his assistants.

The mills can turn out 1,000 bags of unpolished Rice or 600 bags White Rice per day.

Besides the above there are about a dozen horizontal oil presses with all appliances for making Castor Oil, but not in working order.

Intending bidders will have to deposit the sum of Rs. 5,000 in the Bank of Madras, Cocoanada, in the name of the undersigned to entitle them to bid.

The ground on which the mills are built is held on a 99 years' lease from the Proprietor of the Nadavapilly Estate.

Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. INNES,
Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.

Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " " B	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Bonnie Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		1 8
Ivy Correspondence		1 0
Swallow		0 12
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Per and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. Weddeburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas postage free.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfraenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 36 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frandis	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Quinos	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Looville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From Henry Dausse, Bordeaux.

St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux	" 20 0	" ...

From Munzer & Fils.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" ...

From Franz Scarvay.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 4	" ..
A Joignon Fils & Co	" 23 5	" ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 6	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 7	" ..
Charles Lervoire, Very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	" 20 0	" ..

BURGUNDY

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Gold Lost	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 ct. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	242
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	2 Months sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
France	2 Do do.	1*7½
Do.	6 Do. do.	3*7½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days	do. 99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days'	do. 99½
China	60 Do.	do. 223

CALENDAR.—JULY, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... July 13th, 1h, 53'1m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 20th, 0h. 36'2m./a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 28th, 4h. 51'8m, a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	Cricket: Civil and Military, 11 a.m. Thana Seduction Case Bombay Saw Mills Case. Novelty Theatre: Stanley Opera Company, 9 p.m.	5 32	6 30	0 34 a 11 42 a	5 47m 6 59 a
Sun. 14	Annual Feast of St. Isabel (Cathedral of our Lady of Hope. English mail expected per s. s. Ganges.*	5 32	6 30	0 34 a 11 52m	5 47m 6 59 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 32	6 29	0 30m 1 14 a	6 34m 7 27 a
Tu. 16	Graduate's Association, Annual Meeting, Presidency Association's Room. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Assam.	5 33	6 29	1 17m 1 55 a	7 20m 8 15 a
Wed. 17	Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Meeting, 5 p.m. Meeting of Subscribers, Surgeon General Moore's Memorial Fund, J. J. Hospital, 5 p.m.	5 33	6 28	2 6m 2 36 a	8 5m 9 5 a
Thr. 18	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 33	6 28	2 6*m 3 18 a	8 52m 9 57 a
Fri. 19	.....	5 34	6 28	3 54m 4 2 a	9 46m 10 54 a

*Left Aden at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Civil *vs.* Military.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee, and Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Stara (s), for Aberdeen.

VICTORIA DOCK.—s. s. Karagola entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Bisagno left the dock on the 11th instant.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preach at this church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the 6 o'clock service.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Orion will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.—Sadia Dhurmia, a Hindoo, was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment yesterday by Mr. Shewshumker Govindram at the instance of Inspector Dillon for the theft of an umbrella and two dhotars.

BURGLARY AT PAREEL ROAD.—The shop of Shaik Ismail Goolam Hoosein, a dealer in grain, situated on the Parell Road, was broken into on Wednesday night last and a small wooden cash-box containing about Rs. 40 stolen. The box was found, rifled of its contents, lying in a gully about 150 yards from the premises.

GRANT ROAD METHODIST CHURCH.—The weekly lecture to educated native gentlemen will be delivered in the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Abbott. Subject :—" Footsteps to the Knowledge of the Truth." Educated Natives of all classes are cordially invited to attend.

REPORTED THEFT.—Chintamon Bhasker, an eating-house-keeper at Kalbadevie Road, reports the theft of a small wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and Rs. 2-8, valued altogether at Rs. 111, which he alleges must have been stolen from the premises some time between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. of the 10th instant.

FALL OF ANOTHER HOUSE.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the west side of a four-storied house situated at Wittulwady, belonging to a Bhattia merchant and occupied by several Hindoo families, fell in during a heavy downpour of rain. Fortunately neither the tenants nor any passing along the road were injured.

CRICKET.—The students of the St. Xavier's College C. C. will play against the John Bright C. C. this afternoon (weather permitting). A cricket match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) between the Baronet and John Bright Cricket Clubs. The teams will be captained by Messrs. D. B. Tapia and M. Vajidar. Play is to commence at 9 a. m. sharp.

A DESERTED INFANT.—Early on Wednesday morning a male infant, which seemed not over twenty days old, was found by a policeman lying under a tree at Limbdi. Who is the heartless mother who so ruthlessly abandoned her child has not yet been ascertained; but from the general appearance of the infant it is supposed to have come from the upper class. The child is being carefully attended to, and a nurse has been provided for him at the expense of the State.

SMART SENTENCE FOR PICK-POCKETING.—A Mahomedan named Abdoola Mahomed was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing 2 annas and 9 pies from the pocket of one Abdoola on the 6th instant, while he was standing at Goolal Wady. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the theft by a policeman in plain clothes. On admitting two previous convictions of theft the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Michael D'Souza, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was brought up on remand by Inspector Cobb and charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering about Gilder Street on the night of the 5th instant, with housebreaking implements in his possession and being unable to render a satisfactory account of himself. The accused on failing to furnish the necessary security for his future good behaviour, was sentenced to six months, rigorous imprisonment.

IMPROVEMENTS AT WATSON'S HOTEL.—Watson's Hotel is to be lighted throughout by electricity on the alternating current transformer system. About 600 incandescent lights of 17-candle power each will be distributed about the building in addition to several arc lights for external lighting. The machinery for generating the current will consist of horizontal compound condensing engines, steel boiler, and dynamos of the latest and most improved type, and will be erected near the Apollo Bunder. The current will be conveyed to the hotel by means of conductors placed in an underground conduit designed by Mr. J. O. S. Elmore, [illegible] Electrical Engineer.

STANLEY'S COMPANY IN BOMBAY.—In this dull, quiet season the visit of a minstrel and variety company, though it be only for a few nights, must be hailed by Bombay as a pleasant relief to the monotonous life we are at present leading. It may be remembered that while the Stanley Opera Company were playing at the Gaiety Mr. Stanley went off to Australia for the purpose of engaging some fresh talent, but it was only understood then that he meant to augment and strengthen his opera troupe. Instead of that he has brought back with him an entire new company of variety entertainers, with the intention of running the two companies on tour throughout the country. All the names are quite new to us; but as Mr. Stanley promises his patrons a treat, there is little reason to fear that they will not get it. To-night at the Novelty Theatre Mr. Stanley's new minstrel and variety company will give their first entertainment.

JILTED, BEATEN, AND ROBBED.—Nundoo Syed Abdoola and two others were placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday on a charge of assaulting a Marwaree in Bapoo Kota Street on Thursday and, robbing him of eleven rupees. Mr. Davar appeared to prosecute and Mr. Morojee defended the accused No. 1. Mr. Davar said that the cause of the dispute in the case was that a woman had transferred her affections from the complainant to accused No. 1. The complainant was passing the house of the woman about three o'clock on Thursday, when she called to him, and as he took no notice, she seized him by the clothes. The three accused and another person, who has escaped, then came up and asked complainant what he was doing there, and set upon him, striking him with their fists and knocking him down. Accused No. 1 then rifled his pockets of the money, and also attempted to take a pair of gold earrings from his ears, but as he shouted for the police they left him, and getting into a victoria drove off. The complainant then reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. Evidence in support of the complainant's statement was taken, and the case was postponed till Tuesday to enable the accused to call evidence.

CURIOUS CASE OF DEFAMATION.—A peculiar case of defamation came on for hearing before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court. The complainant in the case is a married woman, named Bai Soonderbai, the wife of Baghowjee Soday, the defendant being another woman, named Ruttonbai, and three other persons. The cause of complaint is that on the 14th June last the complainant received information that the defendants and about two hundred members of the Dussa Oswal caste were summoned to a house at Chinch Bunder, where it was stated that a woman named Ruttonbai was "possessed of a devil," and while under that influence was in the habit of vomiting blood, and that Ruttonbai then went to the house in company with two other persons, who are said to be magicians, and that she on being questioned attempted to pass herself off as Soonderbai (the complainant), and stated that she was a witch and had come to kill Ruttonbai. Soonderbai in her plaint contends that an assembly had been purposely collected by the defendant and the other accused for the purpose of defaming her in the eyes of her caste people. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared to prosecute, Mr. Pherozsha Mehta appearing for the defence. Evidence in support of the complainant's statement was taken, and the case was postponed till the 25th instant.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE following are the sides for the match, Civil *vs* Military, to begin to-day at 11 a.m. (weather permitting) :—

Civil.	*Military.*
Mr. E. E. Steel.	Genl. Budgen.
Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.	Capt. Jervois.
Mr. A. D. Wilkins.	Mr. Sangster.
Mr. C. O' Shea.	Mr. Barton.
Mr. Dunk.	Mr. Twiss.
Mr. Gould.	Major Stopford.
Mr. Forrest.	Capt. Baxter.
Mr. F. Clark.	Mr. Erooome.
Mr. J. Jackson.	Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Penny.	Mr. Fyfe.
Mr. Young.	Surg.-Mjor Wilkins.

By kind permission of the Colonel and officers of the 4th Rifles, the band of the regiment will play during the afternoon. A tent will be provided for ladies.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder, it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A DRUNKEN ENGINE-DRIVER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HENRY JONES.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. J. H. Todd, District Magistrate of Bijapur, in connection with the case of the accused, an engine-driver on the Southern Maratha Railway, who was convicted on the 29th May last by Rao Bahadur Santappa Rungappa, first-class Magistrate of Bijapur, of being in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed in the discharge of his duty as an engine-driver under section 25 of Act IV of 1879, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to suffer two hours' simple imprisonment. Mr. Todd considered the sentence very inadequate and made the reference to the High Court, remarking that the case was tried summarily, but from the reasons for the conviction recorded by the Magistrate it appeared that the accused was the driver of the engine of a goods train, and that he was in a state of intoxication. He quarrelled with his fireman and stopped the train unauthorizedly, and had to be removed from his engine and another driver substituted. It was true that it was a goods and not a passenger train the accused was in charge of, but whether it was a goods or a passenger train, or no train at all, the driving of an engine was an act the negligent omission or improper performance whereof was likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway; and that such being the case, the offence of which the accused was guilty was one punishable under the last paragraph of section 25 with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, and was therefore an offence not triable summarily. If his view of the law was correct, the proceedings (Mr. Todd remarked) were void under section 530 (q) of the Criminal Procedure Code. In any case, he urged that the punishment was wholly inadequate. A drunken driver, supposing even he could do no damage to life, might do considerable damage to property; and as drunkenness was not uncommon among this class, such offences should be severely punished.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that the complainant, Mr. George Breag, locomotive foreman, Hudgi, said that he received telegrams from the station-master at Nimbal and the Traffic Inspector, Bagulkot division, informing him that the accused was drunk and unable to proceed with his engine, and that he telegraphed to the Traffic Inspector to make arrangements to put another driver on the train. The complainant himself arrived at Nimbal at 5 a.m. on the 24th May last and saw the accused. He took him off the engine and put another driver in his place, and he afterwards received instructions to prosecute the accused. The station-master of Nimbal and Mr. Henry Wallace Wood, who were at the station when the accused came up with the train, said that at 10-5 p.m. on the 23rd May last they observed the accused under the influence of liquor. The guard of the train, Mr. Alfred Johnston, said that the accused had stopped the train, first two miles off from the Indi Road station and complained of insufficiency of steam. Again, at the end of a mile, he stopped the train, and again about four miles' distance. The guard then went to the engine and found the accused under the influence of liquor. It was also proved that the accused had a bottle of country liquor with him when leaving Hadgi station, which, after leaving Tadval station, was found to be empty.

The accused, in his defence, denied that he was drunk. He admitted that he stopped the train owing to insufficiency of steam and water in the engine, and he quarrelled with the fireman, because it was his duty to see that the engine was fully equipped. The accused was then convicted and sentenced as stated above.

Their lordships, after a review of the record and proceedings, ordered a notice to be served upon the accused, requiring him to show cause why the sentence passed upon him should not be enhanced, or why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside and a new trial directed.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND SUBSEQUENT THEFT DISTINCT OFFENCES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LAKSHMIA BIN MAHODERAPPA KUMBHER.

THIS was a review of the proceedings in this case, in which the accused was tried and convicted by Mr. G. B. Jambhekar, first-class Magistrate of Bagalkote, of three offences of house-breaking and theft under section 454 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced for each offence of housebreaking to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months, the sentences to run consecutively. From that decision the accused appealed to Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge, who, on the 29th May last, dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Tagore, in disposing of the appeal, remarked that the only point for determination was whether the accused was rightly charged, under section 234 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with, and tried at one trial for, the three offences of house-breaking and theft? The Sessions Judge decided this point in the affirmative, Although house-breaking followed by theft were strictly speaking, distinct offences, they might for the purposes of section 234, be regarded as a single offence, and Mr. Tagore considered the Magistrate was right in trying the three charges at one trial. The sentences appeared, however, to be inadequate. Considering that the accused was an habitual offender, the Magistrate might have done well to have committed the case to the Sessions.

Their lordships, who sent for the record and proceedings of [illegible] case, [illegible] the sentence seemed inadequate in the circumstances of the case :—Queen *vs.* Sakaram, I. L. R. Bombay 493 rules that the housebreaking and subsequent theft are distinct offences. The High Courts at Allahabad and Madras have passed the same ruling (10 Allahabad 146 and 12 Madras 36). Section 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure must be construed strictly, it being an exception to the general rule stated in section 233. The general rule is fair to the prisoner, as it prevents his being forced to attend at the same trial to the evidence about several charges. It is also fair to the public as it ensures a separate conviction, and under section 35 separate sentences may be passed for each offence. This last consideration was of peculiar importance in the present case, where there is reason, as remarked by the Sessions Judge, to suppose that the prisoner is an habitual offender who ought to have been committed to the Court of Sessions. The sentences are not, however, so utterly inadequate as to necessitate interference by the High Court.

JULY 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For hearing and final disposal.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

Chalk, W., S—Jamsetji Hormusji Limboowalla, petitioner,—Craigie, L. and O. and Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For investegation of pauperism.

16-89—In person-Luxmon Bhairooji *vs.* Gungabai and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

7-89—Crawford and B—Narayan Jagonnath *vs* Mangesh Govind and another—Chitnis and M. Part heard.

533-88—Tyabji and D—A Caron *vs* M Fernandes —In person.

187-88—D S Garud for pauper—Gunput Jugonnath *vs* Jugonnath Withoba and others—Payne, G and S.

534-88—Ardesir, H and D—Chunilal Punalal *vs* Bhanibai—Little, S F and N.

542-83—Hore, C and B—Bai Ladkavahoo *vs* Pragji Dwarkadas—Mansuklal, D and J.

6-89—T H Bland—Pragji Hurji *vs.* Aditwar Hurkoji Gowan and another—Nanu and H.

344-88—R Skipsey—Anna Martand Joshi *vs.* Luxmon Moreshwar Furandhari and others—Balkrishna and D.

243-88—D S Garud—for pauper—Syed Rahimoo bin Syed Mahomed *vs* Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

388-88—Ardesir, H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas *vs* Suraswatibai and another—Jefferson, B, D and K.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 5th inst. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	21 75	Daolalee	4 37
Raveri	8 32	Ghoti	15 5
Nimbora	9 0	Nargaon	4 53
Bhadli	6 83	Warcunggaon	9 23
Julgaon	9 81	Hoodgi	5 93
Sirsoli	5 23	Mohol	5 96
Mhasawad	5 12	Madha	6 25
Maheji	5 38	Barsi Road	3 70
Pachora	8 86	Keim	1 30
Kasgaon	9 71	Jehur	2 71
Naidougri	5 40	Pomalwari	3 49
Challisgaon	4 2	Dexal	2 63
Nandgaon	6 91	Lanowli	32 58
Munmar	0 94	Daond	1 47
Lassalgaon	2 52	Talegaon	6 8
Nassick			

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 8th July :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	19 77	Baroda	10 39
Panjoo	24 42	Mohmadabad	8 96
Valurna	23 74	Ahmedabad	6 77
Falghur	22 78	Viramgam	9 26
Gholvad	11 56	Wadhwan	4 3
Damaun	16 4	Dabhoi	13 24
Balsar	12 75	Sevalia	10 45
Navsari	10 25	Godhra	13 88
Surat	4 85	Kharaghoda	5 45
Broach	3 98	Kim	6 53

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 10th July 1889 :—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported.	7 2 3	75 4	59 4	34 3	63 2	80
On the 10th ,,	0 43	0 74	0 30	0 15	0 30	0 3
Total up to date...	7 45	4 49	4 89	4 49	3 93	3 83

THE SIMLA STAGE.

AN "Old Playgoer" writes to the *Pioneer* :—It is a pleasure to be able to begin by saying that the performance of *The Private Secretary* was a decided success, and as a third night is now being advertised, one may confidently expect that it has "paid." For some time the managers were in despair, owing to the lack of lady amateurs in Simla this year, but all difficulties were eventually overcome and the cast was a promising one. The story of the play is too well known to require analysis here, and in choosing a piece of this description, with which every second person one meets is familiar, and which had been so well acted at home, it must be acknowledged that the aspiring members of the Amateur Dramatic Club challenged criticism.

How many thousands of persons have laughed until exhausted, at the meek, docile, guileless curate, who lives apparently on Bath buns, and a fluid called milk; who wears galoshes, and carries his "goods and chattels" about with him! The Rev. Robert Spalding's adventures would make an anchorite smile. And then the brusque humour of Mr. Cattermole, the retired Indian Civilian, with his constant complaints about people's "livers" and his reminiscences of "Evans's" and other resorts of his youth: he is as telling a character as the anæmic curate. With its smart dialogue and telling situations *The Private Secretary* would be a success even with a weak company; but, of course, we never have inferior players on the Simla stage—well, hardly ever.

Let us see how the principal parts were filled, for instance, in this play, which was not altogether a novelty on our boards. Mr. E. Norris as Mr. Cattermole presented to the audience the most finished and conscientious acting of the piece. His rendering of the character which poor Hill revelled in, showed great talent and a refreshing sense of humour, and in his scenes with Mr. Spalding

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...HIRTEENTH SERIES of the ...N PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES falls to ...in Bombay ... the first, or cold weather, ...ARSITY and the PRAKRIT LAN... ...ARNED FROM IT. ...consist of not fewer than six Lectures. ...ium is Rupees One Thousand. ...for Lectureship are invited to send in their ... the undersigned on or before the thirty... ...ugust next.
P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc., University Registrar.
...1 July 1889.

...FECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
...LY adapted to correct all defect of ...RENCE AND MAYO, ...PHTHALMIC OPTICIANS. ...the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.) ...ices.—Old Bond Street London. ...Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay. ...ENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH ...:— ...ch pleasure on leaving India to acknow... ...xcellency of the Spectacles you have ..., and I shall always gladly recommend ... Spectacles to my friends.
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...DMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ...e only Pianofortes of that name ...are so favourably and widely known ...for more than 30 years. Inferior ...s have recently been introduced ...ame which closely resembles the irs ... purchasers should therefore satisfy ...that the name on the Piano they ...is Schiedmayer and Soehne. ...edals with HIGHEST Distinction at ...Antwerp and the London ("Invenu... ...Exhibitions, the only Firm of that ...WHICH OBTAINED a Prize. ...GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE ...720. ...monthly instalments at Rs. 66. ... do. do. ,, 36. ...mpathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780. ...monthly instalments at Rs. 72. ... do. do. ,, 38. ...ned Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. De... ...ee at any Railway Stations, Bombay ...s: MARCKS & Co., Limited, ...gents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. ...SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE. AUTHORISED.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" ...niversal opinion of everybody who has tried. ...SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER ...LS, for bilious and liver complaints, indiges... ..., spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, ..., lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heart... ...liness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild ...their action as they are certain in their curative ...repared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, ...ONLY, is.1½d. The genuine are in green ...with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government ...anist on having those and none other.
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...COTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best ...mily Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
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...COTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure ...k Headaches and Giddiness.
...COTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Cos... ...ness and Stomach Pains.
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...COTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be ...en at all times without restraint from business ...c.
...COTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should ...be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medi... ...cine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette* Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY. AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS STONES.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned precious stones on account and at the risk of Mogul Rajubaily Moostafa and by order of Narayen Luxmonrao—
35 rubies, 6 emeralds, 1 gold ring set with emerald, 1 gold ring set with ruby, 66 pairees, 27 lalfees, 1 bundle emeralds, 32 topas and sofiars, 430 lusunyas, 1 bundle sofiars, and a quantity of Cambay stones. One bundle rough turquoise.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 13, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF REMAINING PORTABLE ENGINE, CRANE, STEAM-HAMMER, TRUCKS, IRON, TANKS, MACHINES, &c.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Foundry, near G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, and B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Road Station, by order of the directors of Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co., Ld., consisting of portable engine 12 H. P., portable, crane 4 tons, steam hammer, plate-bending machine, bend saw machine, iron tanks, coal crumb, bar iron, furnaces, C. I. pulleys, tracks, wheel barrow, C. I. kettles, rails, iron railing, crab winch, platform, moulding sand, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 13, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.
Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., a collection of handsome household furniture, comprising centre, side and pier tables, a suite of couches and chairs, covered with green satin, bentwood chairs, fancy and other teapoys, corner and side cabinets, whatnots, chiffoniers, a double iron cot with spring mattress, clothes press and other almyrahs, hat stand, mast safes, towel horses, hanging wall and table lamps, table ornaments, &c., &c.
SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers,
Bombay, July 13, 1889.

TO ALL MEN GREETING!!! Be it now and for ever known that BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS, as well as BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE are the only true remedies in all cases of Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever. Re. 1 paid for either of them will be returned by Dr. H. L. Batliwala of Dadur, Bombay, or by Kemp & Co., and Cooper, Madan & Co., &c., &c., if the ague does not abate by the use of any of them.

RAO SAHEB R. GANDABHAI, Sir Karkun, Salt Department, Matunga—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has acted like a charm in my daughter-in-law.—Mr. J. Rowe, Engineman, H. M. Railway, Phalera—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has cured a lady friend of mine who was sick with one year's standing fever of the Lahore type.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Musc at:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

I M S Canning left the Government docks yesterday, and Torpedo Boats E, F and G entered.

The Norwegian Barque Hongsbyrd, 267 tons, Captain T C Nielsen, cleared yesterday for Port Natal with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain J Leftwich, sails to-day for Calcutta and intermediate coast ports with a general cargo.

The British s s Start, 1,534 tons, Captain T Darley, sailed yesterday for Aberdeen with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Boss, Mr J D Freze, and Mr J Browne.

The City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W H Barham, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Master C E Sutton and Mrs J E Greaves.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R N Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo and 3 cabin passengers on board and 20 deck passengers.

The Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain S Fowler, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool with a cargo of 4,240 tons of coal and Mr Baker as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S. S. C. Graham.	1916	Alexander-son	B	F. Muir & Co.
,, Mobile	917	Hughes	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, City of Edinburgh	2102	Barham	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Start	1534	Darley	K	J. Mackintosh &Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Asama	2449	Smith	N	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Lepanto	1560	Wise	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S. S. Arabia	2314	Laird	7	W.&A.Graham&Co.
,, Imperator	2147	Boeckttger	7	A.-H.Lloyd's S.N.Co
,, Orion	1833	Vidos	8	A.-H.Lloyd's S.N.Co
,, Karagola	597	Gimblett	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Oriental	939	Rothwell	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Ship H. Castle	624	Nakoda	12	H. J. M. Cassim.
S.S. H. Balckow	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, July 10.
	Aston Hall (s)	Fowler	Liverpool, June 14.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Start (s)	Darley	Aberdeen.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator for Trieste.
,, Karagola for Kurrachee.
,, Aston Hall for Liverpool.
,, Purulia for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Maharaja, Leftwich, Calcutta, &c.
,, City of Edinburgh, Barham, Liverpool.
,, Hongsbyrd, Nielsen, Port Natal.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.
July. 8 Himalaya (s) ..... Hugill ..... Bombay, June 15.
Nerbudda ..... Gillett ..... Bombay, June 28.
DEPARTURES.
July 8.—Steamers Bucephalus and Tibre, Ships Alexandra, Allanshaw and Grecian.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
July. 10 Clan Alpine s ..... Natal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 8.
Le Mesurier, Lieut, 6th By Cavalry, on leave, from Kirkee.

July 12.
Birch, Major, Bombay, Lanc. Fusiliers, on leave, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURE.—July 11.
Roome, Lieut, 7th Bombay Cavalry, from priv. leave, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Boughton, Commandant, B. V. Bombay, 13th July, 1889.
1. During the absence on leave of Captain Leslie. Lieut Slater is appointed to officiate as Adjutant.
2. The meeting of the Battery Committee will be held on Monday next at 6-30 p.m. instead of to-day.
By Order,
Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt., Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 12.

From Liverpool.
Arabia s —50 cases stout, D Cowasji; 100 cases port wine, W and A Graham and Co; 20 cases provisions, etc, Treacher and Co.
City of Edinburgh s —40 barrels spindle oil, J B K Macbeth.

From Hamburg.
Wartburg s —4 hogsheads rectified spirit, H Maneckji.
Drachenfels s —10 cases cologne water, M Dadabhoy, 130 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.

From Bordeaux.
R Rubbatino s—50 cases brandy, W Nutter and Co.

From Rotterdam.
Oriental s—25 cases slate-pencils, A Abdoolrehman

From Trieste.
Poseidon s—25 cases playing cards, Meiffre Neveu and Co.
Maria Teresa s—3 cases silver paper, A Blaschcek and Co.

From Marseilles.
Labourdonnais s—2 musical boxes, P Rattanji.

From London.
Oriental s—20 cases codliver oil, T Bhanji.
Huzara, s—7 casks writing ink and 5 cases glass paper, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Yesso s—9 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, E Bazanji; 3 cases medicine, Cooper, Madon and Co.
Thames s—18 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 61 packages oilmanstores, A Sumsoodin.

* DAILY EXPORTS.—July 12.

For Liverpool.
City of Edinburgh s—100 bales wool, P Toolseedass.

For Antwerp.
Knight Errant s—12 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld

For Venice.
Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.
Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Hongkong.
Orion s—2 cases rosa oil, M M Essufbhoy; 50 bales cotton, S G David and Co.

For Shanghai.
Orion s—50 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Calcutta.
Goa s—56 bales cotton, R Lachmandas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th July, 1889.
Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·614
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·916
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	81·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	497
Fall of Rain	1·93
Total fall during month	15·68
,, year	39·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July..	2·50

* From midnight to midnight.

Reference is made by a writer in the *North China Herald* to a Chinese mathematical work, called Chop-pi, which dates from 1,100 years before Christ—about the time of Saul and Samuel, and some 500 years before Pythagoras. In this work are set forth the properties of a right-angled triangle, and the proof that the hypothenuse in a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. This is the celebrated 47th Proposition in the first book of Euclid. After it had been dear to the Rosicrucians it became dear to the Free Masons, and all the world has been wont to glorify Pythagoras as the discoverer of the theorem proved in it. It has a first place among the mystic values, and has been given as the symbol of the Godhead. But the Chinese knew it while yet the "Trinosophia" was undreamed of in Europe, and while yet the forerunners of the "Illuminated" were hewing their own gods out of wood and stone.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

At yesterday evening's quotation of 98⅛ Consols were unchanged: but French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 83½. The price of Silver in London remained at 42 3-16d. per oz. and 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at 72⅜, but in the lower denomination they were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £67 13-16. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 107⅞. Mercantile Bank shares were 10s. higher, at £23; Hongkong declined £1 per share, say to £55·10; Chartered were unaltered at £27 per share. A decrease of 3 per cent. in the Reserve of the Bank of England is shown by the weekly statement wired by Reuter, which makes the Bank's Reserve stand at 39 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and the market rates of discount in short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper were still at 1⅛ and 2 per cent., respectively. The only Specie shipment advised is that of £40,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

The Wheat Market continued firm, but quotations show no change from those wired on Wednesday. In Mincng Lane, Linseed was still quiet, and a further decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Seed to arrive by both routes was established. Rapeseed was firm and Calcutta Brown again advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive, but Yellow Cawnpore was unchanged. The Goat Skin Sales closed with a firm feeling, 780,000 skins out of the 800,000 put forward having found buyers. The Sheep Skin Sales opened firm, with a good demand and with full prices to a slight advance obtained.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool last evening: Surats firm. The total Sales summed up the same as on Wednesday at 10,000 bales; but a smaller proportion of Surats was taken at 1,000 bales. Spot prices were again quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for September-November deliveries and 1-64d up in all other positions. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 11¼ cents; but September Futures were two points lower, at 10·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Imports of Piece Goods and Yarns.—The particulars of shipments of *Goods* and *Yarns* to Bombay for the past month show, as will be seen from the comparative statement which we give below, a more or less considerable falling off, both as compaired with the missions for the preceding month and with those for June last year. In the leading item of *Plain Cottons*, there has been a decrease of some 20½ million yards, little more than half the quantity which went forward in May having been shipped, while as against the shipments for the corresponding month last year the deficiency shown is close upon 8 million yards. On the other lines, the greatest falling off is in *Printed Cottons*, in which the decrease, compared with last month and with June 1888, is 2¾ million and 2½ million yards, respectively. Taking the missions to Bombay for the first six months of the present year compared with the corresponding half year in 1888, we find that while there has been a decrease in shipments of Twist to the extent of nearly 1½ million lbs. in *Cloth* every item shows an increase, that in *Plain Cottons* amounting to some 44½ million yards. Turning to the sister Presidencies, we find the shipments both of *Cloth* and *Yarn* lighter in every item, both as against the previous month's sendings and those in June last year; while to Madras, on the contrary, the comparison makes last month's shipments heavier in both cases and on all the lines.

Bombay.	June 1889.	May 1889.	June 1888.
Plain Cottons	23,600,000	44,050,000	31,573,000
Coloured Cottons	3,400,000	4,400,000	3,474,000
Printed Cottons	6,300,000	9,150,000	8,806,000
Twist	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,336,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons	54,750,000	78,800,000	85,900,000
Coloured Cottons	6,550,000	9,750,000	8,405,000
Printed Cottons	3,550,000	4,400,000	5,251,000
Twist	700,000	850,000	1,144,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons	10,300,000	4,700,000	9,990,000
Coloured Cottons	3,150,000	1,150,000	1,158,000
Printed Cottons	2,650,000	1,400,000	1,365,000
Twist	1,900,000	400,000	1,182,000
	Six months 1889.		Six months 1888.
Plain Cottons	270,209,000		225,705,000
Coloured Cottons	24,374,000		21,957,000
Printed Cottons	55,571,000		53,570,000
Twist	7,170,000		8,355,000

Our local Produce Markets have been closed today for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,736	bales.
Wheat	11,423	cwt.
Linseed	4,640	,,
Rapeseed	6,774	,,
Poppy Seed	523	,,

Exchange.—We have had no business having transpired either way, and though rates still continue 1-32d. higher in Calcutta than those current here, we make no change in our quotations. Our forward rates are 1s. 4 7-32d. for Bank Demand and Wire Transfers and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and we quote ready:

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d. ,,
Francs do.	1-72½ ,,

with a firm feeling at closing.

Government Paper has been firmer to-day, and rates have advanced somewhat, Fours for cash being now quoted at 100 9-16: the next account at 100½ to 9-16—and the August settlement at 100 7-16, but little has been doing in any line. 104½ is still named for 4½ per cent Paper.

Shares.—Although the market has been nominally open, next to nothing has been done on account of the native holiday, and we have no change to make in our list this evening.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(July 11.)
State of International communication.
Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable between Java and Sumatra, in telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 12th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	4	43	...	39
Suez	12	7	28	...	32

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 12th July 1889:—

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	2
,, Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
,, Madras	...	19	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, July 11.
10 p.m. ... 77·4
FRIDAY, July 12.
6 a.m. ... 77·7
10 a.m. ... 78·3
2 p.m. ... 81·4
4 p.m. ... 82·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 12.—Pressure has increased in the western desert and south and south-east of the peninsula and has decreased elsewhere; briskly in Burma and at the head of the Bay. The distribution is irregular. Readings are uniform with small depressions over Northern India, and only moderate gradients exist over the peninsula. Strongish monsoon is blowing across the west-coast, but over the head of the Bay and in Upper and Central India wind is light and in places variable. Temperature is considerably below normal in the Punjab and slightly so in Bombay and Madras and above the the average elsewhere. Rain has fallen generally, except in East Bengal, the west of the Punjab, Sind, and in the south of the peninsula. Five inches have fallen in Jalpaiguri, two inches in Roorkee, Delhi, Ratnagiri, Surat, and Rajkot, and three inches in Karwar and Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Previously registered	34 10	39 38	36 19	33 56
July 11, Thursday	...	...	...	2 68
,, 12, Friday	5 11	5 68	4 72	...
Total	39 21	45 6	40 91	36 24
Total of corresponding date last year	27 60	25 83	26 35	25 50

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
BOLTON—May 5, at Hampstead, Emily Grace, wife of A D Bolton, of Mozufferpore, Bengal.
JOHNSON—July 1, at Dapoota Tea Estate, Tezpore, Assam, Warwick Johnson, aged 24 years.
PRESSEY—June 29, at Roorkee, the wife of Lieutenant Arthur Pressey, B S C, of a daughter.
RUST—July 6, at Isabel Cottage, Darjeeling, the wife of R Rust, B P S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
DARLING—July 8, at Calicut, Robert Edwin Darling, eldest son of Robert W. L. Darling, aged 24 years, of cholera.
NUGENT—July 7, at Mussoorie, Florence, wife of J Nugent, C S.
VIVIAN—July 6, at Lahore, Louise Anna, the dearly beloved wife of Harry H Vivian. Most deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives, aged 31 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

The Political Secretary, Mr. Lee-Warner, has been giving an audience in Norfolk, his native county, the benefit of his views on "Indian Questions of the Day." He made the text of a comprehensive and interesting address in some words uttered a decade ago by Mr. Gladstone. "We cannot," said the right hon. gentleman, "fall back on ideas as to the abstract splendour of our Indian Empire. We must remember that the administrators of that Empire, in the final judgment of history, will bring no advantage or glory to us except in the proportion that their administration confers benefit upon that empire and renders India prosperous and contented." We are glad to see with Mr. Lee-Warner a more general acceptance at home of Mr. Gladstone's dictum than was apparent a few years ago in the growing interest taken in the affairs of this important portion of the British possessions. The increased desire evinced by our fellow-countrymen in England to make themselves acquainted with what goes on here places a great responsibility on the shoulders of those who attempt to enlighten them. There is no lack of activity in spreading its propaganda, on the part of at least one of the two organizations that have sprung from the Congress movement, but it is desirable that an opportunity should be afforded to the public of hearing all sides, and on this ground alone we are glad that Mr. Lee-Warner is not only spending his well-earned furlough profitably, but setting a good example to other well-informed persons placed in similar circumstances. In these days, when education is advancing by leaps and bounds among the people of the British Isles, there is hardly a town in the United Kingdom without its club or society whose members would not welcome a lecture by gentlemen of Indian experience. Hitherto our men of light and leading, when in England on leave or in official retirement, have exhibited no unwillingness to inform the public mind on matters within their experience or knowledge, but their efforts in this direction have for the most part been made with fixed ideas. Men with a hobby like that distinguished traveller and administrator, Mr. Colquhoun, or his energetic coadjutor, Mr. Hughes-Hallett, have gone down to Manchester, Liverpool, or Glasgow to place their opinions before the commercial men of those cities; but as a rule those who have had something to say about the problems that engage attention in India, confined themselves to one or other of the great London bodies, such as the Geographical Society, the Society of Arts, the Royal Colonial Institute, or the sleepy East-India Association. To be invited to read a paper before the members of one of these Societies is considered a special compliment, and many of the contributions to their discussions have a permanent value. But the proceedings of these highly respectable institutions do not reach the classes who are more particularly in need of sound instruction, unexaggerated impressions, and honest guidance. Persons of leisure who are interested in Indian affairs have means of [illegible] are denied to the large majority of the electorate. The disadvantage cannot be entirely overcome, but there are various ways by which it can be diminished. One of these is that adopted by Mr. Lee-Warner in his recent lecture addressed to an audience in Aldborough. Many people in India still imperfectly realize the extraordinary change that has been taking place in England during the past few years. The British workman is supreme as the depository of voting power which makes and unmakes Governments and decides the policy of Cabinets. Applying to India what was said of home politics some twenty years ago by Lord Sherbrooke (then Mr. Robert Lowe) "we must educate our masters." Anglo-Indians can hardly wish that all the educating should be left to the junior member for Northampton and his friends.

If ever the practise of Anglo-Indian officials going on the stump becomes general care will have to be taken not to unnecessarily offend the susceptibilities of classes or individuals. Neglect of such a precaution would probably lead to interference on the part of the Government of India. It would hardly do for a man still on active service to adopt in their entirety the methods of Sir Lepel Griffin, whose address before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute would undoubtedly have got him into trouble had he occupied a position of greater responsibility and less freedom. There has been a great outcry lately about the *Calcutta Review* being conducted by a Government servant, and the proposition that no public officer should be permitted to take part in the discussion of controversial questions is put forward with unthinking dogmatism. In England, as we have lately seen, permanent officials are prevented from writing to the Press on departmental matters. Such a rule is reasonable and even necessary in a country governed on strictly party lines. It would be absurd to rigidly apply the same restrictions to India so long as the tolerance exercised at present by the higher authorities is not abused. Officials or ex-officials who are as guarded as Mr. Lee-Warner in the lecture he delivered in the Temperance Hall at Aldborough on the 12th of June may say what they deem necessary, and no one can find fault. Mr. Lee-Warner is able to discuss the Congress without treading too heavily upon tender corns. His remarks under this head are as circumspect as the cautious language employed by Mr. Gladstone in his celebrated letter to Nawab Mehdi Ali. But he points out that a combination of Mahomedans and Christians in Bulgaria is one thing—and we should have imagined very difficult if not quite impossible of attainment—and the combination of Brahmins with Hindoos of other castes or of Hindoos with Moslems quite different things. While Mr. Lee-Warner declares with emphasis that there is nothing "national" about the Congress except its name, he admits that it deserves to become an "all India movement," and as such is to be taken for just what it is worth. "Any movement," he is reported to have said, "which would enable the British Government to lighten its huge responsibilities by handing over a part of them to the people of India was much to be encouraged;" but he added that "the movement must aim at smaller combinations than a union of all India was possible." This is in effect the Council that we gave to the reformers more than a year ago, when we recommended them to consider provincial requirements in local conferences rather than expend their energies on an organization affecting to deal with all the problems of a continent in a batch. This advice has since been followed with good results. The self-government units of municipalities or rural boards, Mr. Lee-Warner observed, were not made use of to choose the delegates sent to the Congress, "inasmuch as the contest for representation in a single city would at once shatter the illusion of unity." Even in England, where the predominant form of religious faith is Protestant, it is exceedingly rare to find a Roman Catholic chosen as a member of Parliament. Mr. Lee-Warner points out that the time has not yet come when Hindoos and Mahomedans in India are likely to agree upon the choice of their representatives irrespective of race or creed. That [illegible] arity of interests with reference to which so much eloquence has been expended and so many articles written is in existing circumstances is still far off. But the analogy which Mr. Lee-Warner sees between the English and the Indian ways of looking at the religious difficulty is curiously at fault. In December last in Bengal and in the North-West Provinces Mahomedans elected Hindu delegates and Hindus elected Mahomedan delegates to the Congress.

One of the points in his lecture on which Mr. Lee-Warner seems to have laid marked stress was the position occupied by "the Brahmin and other small but specially educated classes." That they should possess an "enormous hold" upon offices under the Crown is as natural as the fact that the ecclesiastical classes in Europe exercised such powerful sway when they were practically the sole depositories of knowledge. Mr. Lee-Warner does not find fault with the monopoly of Government appointments by the educated class. They crowd our Secretariats and kutcherries, not because they belong to this or that caste, but because they have trained themselves to the required standard of fitness. The lecturer gives them the credit that is their due. "The services rendered by the Brahmins," he told his hearers, "were great, their educated ambition was honourable to them. No nobility anywhere had so persistently qualified themselves for the exercise of power by intellectual study." That is one side of the shield: here is the other. "They (the Brahmins) were an oligarchy, and history showed no more selfish an oligarchy anywhere, firmly bent on the retention of their own power and still most unwilling to share it with others. *L'etat c'est moi* was their watchword, and in their mouth self-government meant government by their caste alone, and representative institutions meant representation of themselves." This is the strongest piece of criticism in Mr. Lee-Warner's deliverance. As an argument against the agitation of which the Congress is the symbol it is not quite as novel to people in Bombay as it doubtless was to the persons to whom it was addressed. Mr. Lee-Warner thinks that political equality which forms the basis of representative institutions as they are understood in Europe is as foreign from the nature of the Brahmins as from the *ancien regime* whose downfall is now being celebrated with so much *eclat* in France. Mr. Labouchere is very fond of stigmatizing the Peers of the realm as the British Brahmins. It is, of course, open to the real Brahmins to retort upon Mr. Lee-Warner that members of the English aristocracy are not prevented by their natural repugnance to the surrender of their privileges to the classes beneath them from becoming representatives of the people. We observe that Mr. Lee-Warner expressed regret that India has been substituted for the old phrase the East Indies. Of late years the practise has come into vogue among some persons of speaking of the inhabitants of this variously peopled peninsula as "Indians." This must be confusing to many persons in England, where until recently any one speaking of "Indians" would be understood as referring to a certain well known race the colour of whose skin is not what even Lord Salisbury could call black.

There is one unfortunate exception to the list of benefits to which we have recently pointed as accruing to Egypt under the British administration of her finances. In one point it may be allowed that M. Planchut really makes out, his indictment against the English administration of Egypt. It is a startling and not very creditable fact that out of a revenue of about 245,000,000 francs, only a little more than 2,000,000 francs a year is devoted to education. This is the more remarkable as the Khedive himself takes the greatest interest in education and tries by every means in his power to get his subjects to go to school. No doubt the deficiency of financial support given to education is partly due to the fact that there are a large number of schools throughout the country endowed by the liberality of pious Mahometans. Also a large amount of instruction is given gratuitously at sacred places, as at the great mosque of El-Harar, where four or five thousand young Egyptians, Turks, Armenians, Arabs, Persians, Malays, Algerians, and Tunitians receive in- [illegible] Three a large amount of instruction is secured without expenditure on the part of the State, so that there must have been a strong temptation under the pressure of a heavy national debt to let education take care of itself. This, however, is not only a crime, but a mistake. It is a crime because the Egyptians are very ignorant, and education is what, above all things, they need for progress in the path of national regeneration. It is a mistake from the point of view of English interests. In the first place, as higher education is chiefly in the hands of the French, the starvation of that branch of the public service looks as if it were dictated by an unfair system of national jealousy. But the chief point is that the French are not slow to recognise how this error may be utilised for their advantage and for the firm establishment of their influence. The natural result of English neglect of education in Egypt is

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

Dr. Cameron, M. P., did not bring forward his motion to adjourn, as was expected, in order to bring about a debate on the Crawford case. Dr. Cameron was in his place in the House of Commons, but forty members of his own party were not present, and the motion would have suffered certain defeat.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAHDIST RISING.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The situation in Egypt, it transpires, is more serious than had been anticipated, and intelligence has reached here from General Grenfell and Colonel Wodehouse that a further force of six thousand Dervishes, with eight hundred camels, have taken up a position some 32 miles north of Wady-Halfa.

It is therefore deemed necessary to send out strong reinforcements immediately. Arrangements have consequently been made with the P. and O. Company to convey to Alexandria the Devonshire Regiment from Malta and the Yorkshire Regiment from Cyprus.

The Troopship Himalaya will sail to-morrow for Plymouth with a battalion of the Connaught Rangers, to relieve the garrisons drawn upon.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN'S PROGRESS.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 11.

Captain Wissmann, after taking possession of Pangani, proceeded to Tanga, another important trade centre, and bombarded it. As was the case at Pangani, the inhabitants fled into the interior, and the capture of the town was fortunately unaccompanied by bloodshed.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PANGANI.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 12.

Reports have reached here, from which it appears that the attack and capture of Pangani were not, as formerly stated, unattended by loss of life.

Captain Wissmann lost two men from the black troops he raised at Cairo and killed sixty of the inhabitants.

A permanent garrison was stationed at Pangani.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Judges at the Special Commission Court this afternoon refused to order that Sir Charles Russell be allowed access to the books of the Loyal Patriotic League.

Mr. Parnell has instructed his counsel to withdrawn from the case.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TENANTS' DEFENCE LEAGUE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Tenants' Defence League is intended to provide tenants with legal advice against the landlords. The funds required will be derived from subscriptions collected from the members. Subscriptions will also be collected in America and Australia.

Mr. Parnell has been elected President of the League.

The movement is attributed to the break down of the Plan of Campaign.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

The first battalion of the Berkshire Regiment and the second battalion of the Essex Regiment now at Malta have been ordered to Egypt.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. W. H. Smith announced that Government intended to pass the India Council Bill this Session.

CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A great Convention will shortly be held in Dublin under the Presidency of Mr. Parnell to constitute the Tenants' Defence League.

At an interview held with Mr. Michael Davitt he said he presumed the National League would still continue notwithstanding the new League now starting.

The trial of Messrs. O'Brien and Lane has been postponed till the end of August.

THE DERVISHES.

In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, said that the Dervishes were estimated at six thousand strong.

The Dorset and Yorkshire Regiments, he said, had been ordered to Egypt.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 12.

At to-days sitting of the Parnell Commission Mr. Houston was recalled and examined in connection with the Patriotic Union. Sir Charles Russell demanded the production of the books of the Union, but the President ruled that they were irrelevant. Sir Charles Russell, after consulting with Mr. Parnell, declared he must consider the position and the sitting was adjourned till Tuesday.

It is rumoured that Sir Charles Russell withdraws from the case.

THE DOVER ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mr. George Wyndham, one of the Private Secretaries to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, has been elected member for Dover without opposition in place of the deceased member, Mr. Dickson.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 12.

The Porte has suddenly recalled Mahmoud Pacha, the Special Turkish Commissioner, from Crete, where affairs are still in a most unsettled state.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 11

The homeward Bombay mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballaarat with outward English Mails of 5th instant left here for Aden at 11 p.m. yesterday.

PORT SAID, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 12.

The mail steamer Coromandel from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67 13-16
4½ per cent. "	69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week nding yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,000,000 ; decrease, £700,000 ; public deposits, £7,000,000 ; decrease, £2,300,000 ; other deposits, £28,000,000 ; increase, £2,900,000 ; other securities, £20,700,000 ; decrease, £2,500,000 ; notes and gold, £13,800,000 ; decrease, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 39 per cent. of the liabilities.

A WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Mrs. Eva McLaren's pretty drawing-room at *St. James's Lodge, Westminster, was crowded to a* degree on Tuesday evening to hear Madame de Morsier, Secretary to the International Congress of *Women, who explained the objects of the Convention* which is to be held in Paris during seven days (*next month.* Mr. W. Woodall, Liberal member for Hanley, an avowed supporter of women's suffrage and one of its chiefest champions in Parliament, *presided and in a very gallant little speech he introduced* Madame. Mr. Woodall, you will remember, had just been entrusted with the Parliamentary interest of the suffrage movement, when *Mr. Gladstone* took him away and made him Surveyor-General of Ordnance. *What a falling off was there ! But* notwithstanding that the best part of his day is *taken up with munitions of war,* his leisure is devoted to the peaceful championship of progressive.womanhood.

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Madame de Morsier explained the scope of the pending *Congress (which, by the way, must not be* confounded with the other, which is to be held *about the same time,* and of which Mrs. Besant is one of the leaders), and stated that the morning session was intended for discussion of various subjects connected with *philanthropic objects* and labours. She also referred to a letter sent to her*self* by *M. Jules Simon,* President of the Congress, in which that statesman, after observing that it was with him an "essential point" that neither the political rights of women nor the organisation of the family should be discussed, said : "I am in*clined to confer the electorate* on unmarried women or widows, but our Congress would have been the scene of disputes and perhaps of folly if we had taken this line, and you have very wisely decided to exclude all questions of this nature." The writer added : "Our object is to make known the humane and patriotic works accomplished by women and those which they should take in hand as well."

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And who is Madame Morsier ? Here is her story as told by a correspondent who interviewed her. Mme. de Morsier was born at Geneva, and turned her attention when quite young to literary pursuits. Perhaps her chief work accomplished in this direction was the translation of Mme. Venturi's famous biography of Mazzini from English into French, and she has also translated several of Miss Phelp's works. Telling the story of her life, as she kindly did to me a few days since, she says she had no thought of taking up any sort of philanthropic work, until she was thrown into personal contact with Mrs. Josephine Butler, whose strong, earnest views, and energetic labours inspired her with the enthusiasm of humanity and an intense desire to help her own sex. Through Mrs. Butler, Mme. de Morsier was induced in 1877 to join the noble mission to the discharged female prisoners of St. Lazare, founded by Mme. Isabelle Bogelot, and carried on by her and that devoted woman, Caroline de Barrau, who died only this winter. In this work, very similar to that of Mrs. Meredith at Millbank, she saw the terrible aspects of crime and vice in their most hideous form. The idea of the Congress was entirely her own, and she submitted fully a year ago the draft scheme to the Government. It was shelved for ten months to her intense disappointment ; but when M. Jules Simon, who is president of the Congress, took it up, all parties and religious creeds gave it warm support.

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Mme. de Morsier herself is a tall, handsome woman, and speaks and writes English with remarkable ease. At Mrs. McLaren's she wore a small black and gold bonnet, and was dressed both neatly and pretty. She is the mother of three sons, and her husband is more or less connected with business. The duty of the woman as sister, wife, and mother is regarded by her in a light which many of our present day female-writers would not hesitate to call old-fashioned. The family ties are to her a sacred bond, which no outside work and struggle must ever be permitted to strain. Her husband has given her all the support possible in her own work, which has been very heavy of late, in arranging for the Congress. It is hoped that it will bring about practical good by passing votes and resolutions too weighty to be ignored in future legislation. Its four sections are thus divided :—1st, philanthropy and morals, when questions bearing upon childhood, old age, mendicancy, hospitals, prisons, the protection of girls, peace, and temperance will be treated ; 2nd, education ; 3rd, art, science, and letters ; and, lastly, civil legislation, as it affects girl-minors, the wife, the mother, and the woman of business. Truly an ambitious programme.

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We have very nearly heard the last of the Ducal wedding, and the owner of Donovan and his pretty bride have almost become an every-day Duke and Duchess. But two stories have been "going the rounds" this week, which I may tell you. The first relates to the Duke, who, when plain Mr. Bentinck, is said to have incurred some debts of honour which he desired to pay. He went to a moneylender, but the Jew at first was not inclined to let him have the money on easy terms. "The Duke of Portland may live 100 years ; you may die in the meantime," said the Hebrew. Mr. Bentinck could not deny this, and was ready to give liberal interest. "I will tell you what I will do," said the Jew. "You will give me your word that when you become Duke of Portland you will pay me £10,000, and I will give you £1,000 now." The Duke closed with the offer, and a few weeks after the Duke of Portland died the new Duke remembered his bargain. He instructed his agent to pay £10,000 in spite of the remonstrances of his lawyer, who insisted that a promise so extravagant was not binding. Of course the story must be accepted with ever so small a grain of salt. And here is the other story : So proud was the Duke of the beauty of his bride that he gave an order to postillions on their departure from Worksop to Welbeck that they were to drive slowly in order that every one should see his bonny Duchess. The *Queen* sets the wedding-dress dispute at rest by asserting that it was after all made by an old dressmaker in the country, to whom Miss Dallas Yorke had long before promised that token of her esteem.

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Mrs. Lionel Thompson this week gave a reception at her house in Onslow-gardens. Among the attractions provided for the amusement of her guests were a lady who told fortunes and delineated characters from the lines on the hand, after the fashion which is now so popular, and a programme of excellent music which was contributed to by many well-known professionals. Among them were Mdlle. Marie de Lido, who wore a very breezy robe of pink tulle and a bonnet to match, adorned with pink hanging streamers ; Miss Kate Douglas, who sang "For Ever and For Ever" with her usual grace of expression, and Mr. George Power. Towards the close of the reception a lady gave a very spirited prose adaptation of "The Goblins," the weird nursery rhymes in which Miss Dell Thompson has made herself such a name. In producing the sound of the wind whistling faintly round th house on a winter's evening, the lady in question attained a pitch of weird realism that was positively chilling. The party was especially noticeable for the number of pretty faces visible at it, including several *debutantes,* and for the number of men.

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The Thimble League has many good friends, and in aid of the funds of that excellent institution, now in the third year of its existence—a grande fête and musical festival, entitled, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is now in preparation at the Albert Hall. The work of the "Thimble League," of which the Dowager Lady Winchilsea is president, goes forward by means of some fifteen centres established in various quarters of London, and controlled by lady vice-presidents. These ladies give out needlework of all kinds to deserving poor women, specially to the wives of working men out of employment in the winter. The Midsummer Night's Dream" is to be held from 24th to 29th June. Among others the following ladies have kindly consented to hold stalls :—Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Dowager Lady Conyngham, Dowager Lady Winchilsea, Lady Mar, Lady Bandon, Lady Darnley, Lady Burghley, Lady Margaret Levett, Lady Mabel Howard, the Hon. Mrs. Finch Hatton, and Mrs. Moore Brabazon. The detailed programme includes series of *tableaux vivants* (six Shakesperean scenes, six children's tableaux), and the dramatic department is to include "La Comedie Anglaise, the "Frivolity Theatre," and "Richardson's Show."

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As Prince "Eddy" is shortly to visit you, the following report of a controversy now running in certain papers will interest you. This is an extract from a sober contemporary :—"It is not true, as a contemporary alleges, that Prince Edward of Wales owes his slim figure to the use of corsets, and that His Royal Highness is 'laced in' to the point of suffocation. If it is any satisfaction to my contemporary, I can tell it precisely how it's done. An ingenious Schneider introduces whalebone into the cloth of the coats and tunics of the young prince, and by that and other means 'builds' him into a good figure, to the immense satisfaction of the Prince of Wales, than whom no man about town knows better what miracles a clever tailor can work in producing from very ordinary material a modern Adonis."

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The French Academy has awarded one of the literary prizes in its gift to Mdlle. Vacaresco, for her volume of poems entitled "Chants d'Aurore." This young lady is the daughter of the Roumanian Envoy to Brussels and Maid of Honour to the Queen. Another prize, funds for which were bequeathed to the Academy by Jules Favre, has fallen to the share of Mme. Marie Dronsart for a book of literary criticisms—"Portraits d'Outre-Manche," published by Calmann Levy, who has just brought out Prince Henri d'Orleans' account of his experiences in India, "Six mois aux Indes, chasseur de Tigres."

WITH THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FORT LUNGLEH, JUNE 24.

Although the Lushai hills are so far from Bombay that few readers naturally take much interest *in that part of the world, yet as their occupation* and association with the troops operating against *the Chins on the Burma side, will attract considera*ble attention for the next year or two, and as, moreover, two guns of the Mountain Battery from *Poona took part in the last expedition, Bombay's* interest in this part of the world will temporarily *increase. The cause of the last expedition was a* raid by a chief—Howsata—and his brothers, who, being in need of some skulls to display as *trophies of valour and also hoping to obtain* plunder and wives, set out from their villages *on the western slopes of the Blue Mountain,* and after several days' wanderings through pathless jungles, they arrived near a hill called the Belisurree, near which are several *small villages whose* inhabitants were not likely to show fight, and *therefore all the more suitable for Howsata and* Co.'s purpose.

While their scouts were searching for a suitable village to attack, *they chanced to come across the* late Lieut. Stewart's camp. Having thoroughly *inspected it and discovered that there were only* nine armed men, that apparently no attack was anticipated, and that there was loot to be got such as no Shendu had seen before, they returned to the main body and reported their discovery. At day break *on the 3rd February 1888, a volley* was fired into the camp, followed by a rush in which Lieutenant Stewart, the two privates of his regiment, and a sepoy of the police were overwhelmed. The whole of the camp was looted, and the raiders escaped *back to their villages.* Government was inclined to do nothing but strengthen their frontier posts, and a detachment of the 9th Bombay Infantry was sent over to Chittagong to assist the frontier police. Things, however, were brought to a crisis, and the uselessness of this policy of trying to keep raiders out of our territory by a chain of fixed posts, was shown by a raid which took place on the 13th December last, in which a village only eight miles away from Demagri, our frontier police post, was destroyed, twenty people killed and about as many carried off. Although the raiders had not more than six hours' start they escaped, as a savage in his own country always can escape, from civilized troops. Although the perpetrators of this last raid were in no way connected with Howsata, and in fact lived some 60 or 70 miles further north, this raid just turned the scale and decided Government to take the matter in hand at once—a decision which after-results have fully justified.

Colonel Tregear, who was given command of the expedition, arrived at Demagri on the 9th of January, the first instalment of troops, *viz.,* the 250 men of the 2nd B.I. arriving a few days later. The task to be performed, was to make a road eastward to some spot to be selected thereafter to build a fort there to hold 200 men and ration the said fort for 7 months, and to march to Howsata's village, destroy it and as many of his brother's villages as could be reached, unless they should comply with terms laid down. As the whole of the country to the east of Demagri, for 20 miles as the crow flies, was an uninhabited tract of jungle, intersected by two mountain ranges and two rivers running from south to north, and as there was not even a well-marked foot-path to show which was the best line to take, and the time allowed was only 3 months. I think it may safely be said that the troops had work before them. The road was commenced at once, every available man was employed, 2,000 coolies, and all the troops that could be spared. As the road progressed, the supplies were worked out by the transport coolies, 2,000 in number, recruited from all parts of the N.-W. P. and Punjab. No tents were employed, for in this land of bamboo it is simpler to build a temporary camp of bamboo than to carry tents. The road was successfully carried over the first range, the Oheephoom (Dog's Grave) across the valley of the Tuichong river and up to the top of the second range, the Lungshen (Red Rock).

Here the first hitch occurred. The maps did not seem quite to agree with the country we looked down on from the Lungshen, and the engineers were in doubt. Fortune favoured us, and sent a guide in the person of the Karbarie or Minister of Saipuya, a friendly Chief, whose village is near this place. This old gentleman had formerly been Karbarie to a Chief whose villages had been on that very Lungshen range, and although he had not been there for 20 years, the old fellow said he thought he could show us the best way up to Lungleh, which had been chosen as our first objective. Accordingly the late Lieut. Pollen and Captain Shakespear, the Intelligence Officer, accompanied the old man, who did in fact show them the traces of an old path, by following which the road was very successfuly opened up to this place by the 10th March. The rapid changes that localities underwent were startling. They explored and found a good site for the next camp one day, and having sent off the coolies in the morning, arrived the following evening to find the deserted jungle-clad hill you had seen yesterday changed into a busy village of bamboo huts and a nice little house supplied with bedstead, table, chair, and washhand-stand, all of the same useful plant, awaiting you, and a week hence you would find a town of some 2,000 inhabitants. Commissariat godowns, hospitals, &c., on your same jungle-clad hill. About this time Mr. Murray, the Assistant Political Officer, paid a visit to Vandula, a brother of Saipuya and a powerful Chief. On his return he was met by two dirty-looking fellows, who, presenting him with a peace-offering of cloth, announced that they were sent by a lady named Darbiti, who ruled over a village and was related to some of the men we were going to punish, and shrewd woman that she was, foresaw the destruction of her relative's villages, and perchance of her own, for was not she a near relative of the transgressors ? Therefore she hastened to disclaim all connection with the evil-doer, nay, further had sent these two to guide us to Howsata's village. This was welcome news, for the whereabouts of the said village had been rather a puzzle to us. Mr. Murray accompanied these guides, who took him safely to the Koladyne, which was only a march from Howsata's.

On our return from this expedition we heard that orders had come that no further forward move was to be made till the fort was finished. This meant that none was to be made this year ; as by the time the fort would be ready and rationed, it would be too late to think of advancing. We were all very sad in camp that night. The battery was sent back to Demagri, 40 miles to the rear, and I am afraid we all grumbled. Late on the 12th March, however, orders came to advance. On the 15th we were off, and on the 17th the force rendezvoused on the banks of the Mat, a river about two marches from Howsata's village. Lieutenant Hamilton, with one gun caught us up here. Having marched about 70 miles in four and a half days, on one of which he halted, and half the distance being over an unmade path. On the 18th the small force bivouacked on the Koladyne, and nearly captured some of the enemies' scouts.

On the 19th and 20th it successfully occupied and subsequently destroyed Howsata's and another village, and they recovered LieutenantStewart's gun from the grave of Howsata, who had died in the previous November. The gun was buried with him as the trophy of his greatest deed of arms, but before he had lain five months in his grave he had to give up his ill-gotten gain.

By the 15th of April this fort was finished and rationed for seven months, and the last of the troops had left leaving the garrison of 200 Frontier Police behind, just to show the neighbouring tribes that this time we have come to stay and not merely to punish and retire.

Now for the results of the expedition. Firstly, the raiders have been made to feel the weight of our hand. Secondly, the neighbouring tribes have been so impressed that the powerful tribe of the Malienpuis, whose villages are on the hills to the east, have sent in their submission, all the Chiefs coming into the fort and inviting Mr. Murray to come to their villages, and promising to help us next year. And, thirdly, the road has been made up to this point, so that stores, &c., can be collected here 40 miles nearer the scene of action than Demagri, the base of last year. Next year's operations should be much easier. The uninhabited tract has been crossed, and every move eastward will be into a country sprinkled with villages connected by fair footpaths. There are two sets of raiders, who both live to the north of this and not far from each other, who will have to be punished, but otherwise I think we can hope to meet with no opposition. The raiders referred to are sons of Vatar, who are responsible for the raid on the village near Demagri, and some of Sookpilal's sons, who in January last made a raid on a very large scale towards hill Tipperah, and killed somewhere about 120 people and carried off a large number of women. Some of the captives have been ransomed, and a Government interpreter has been sent to their villages, so that we shall have no difficulty in getting at them next cold weather.

The climate here is pleasant though somewhat moist. We are just now getting the S. W. monsoon in all its glory. Our houses, which are built chiefly of bamboo, are rather too well ventilated, and have to be wrapped up in tarpaulins to keep them wind and water-tight. As soon as there is a break we are going to make some tours to return the visits which have been paid us, and as no white man has ever been to these villages we may have some novel experiences which will be worth relating.

A French lady journalist has been visiting Ireland, and throws a fresh ray of light upon some of the dark places of the Irish problem. The one salient feature of Irish life which most impressed her was the large family which the Irish peasant has as a rule. With other observers, she fails to see how the individual Irishman can be prosperous when he has from ten to fourteen children sitting at his board. This is, indeed, one of the points of the Irish question which needs attention. The Irish clergy tacitly encourage early marriages. In their horror of any general laxity of morals they marry young people without heeding the economic consequences which follow upon early marriages.

THE SHAH'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AS TOLD BY HIMSELF.

"*In the name of God,*

The Compassionate, the Merciful !

"*This is a diary of the tour in Europe, which we* propose to write in auspiciousness and sanctification, under the will of the Most High, the Matchless, the *Beneficent, &c., &c., provided health be accorded us.*"

So begins a book to which, at the moment of the *Shah's second visit to Europe, it is interesting to turn* back.* In it his Majesty has recorded the impressions *gained from his former entertainment here in 1873. It* is a very lively and intelligent account of the various functions and personages seen by his Majesty, among *the latter being "the Nawab the Heir-Apparent of* England, known as the Prince of Wales," and among the former the delights of travelling "on iron roads, over the tops of the houses, and through great holes in the hills." Here are a few descriptive passages, each *charming in its way :—*

THE SANCTITY OF THE POLICE.

We passed along in front of imposing *public buildings,* magnificent shops, and open squares, and so came to the gate of the City (Temple Bar), *i.e.,* of the *old town of London, over which the Lord Mayor is* Governor, though he has no authority over the other townships and parishes ; *i.e.,* the remainder of the town *has no Governor, but* each parish a council (vestry) and if any (grave) event happen, it is referred to the head *policeman, i.e.,* the head patrolman of *the parish,* and he refers to the Home Secretary. The police of this town is eight thousand strong, all handsome young *men, in a particular dress. The citizens set great esti*mation on the police ; whoever behaves disrespectfully to the police is adjudged worthy of death.

AT THE OPERA.

They had sent expressly to Paris and had called *from thence Patti, who is one of the renowned song*stresses of Firangistan. She sang most exquisitely. She is an exceedingly graceful woman. She accepted a fabulous sum of money, and came to London. There was another also, Albani by name, from Canada in America, who sang extremely well, and performed some wonderful feats. At last we rose and went home.

AT A REVIEW.

Afterwards the Heir-Apparent of England said : "Arise, and let us go up in the ship ; the ships are going to salute." We rose and went up. All came. Two little sons of the Heir-Apparent of England had also come, dressed in the costume of sailors. We stood up. The men-of-war about fifty tillers in number, were stationed at anchor in a double line, like a street on the sea. They fired a volley. The sailors had gone up into the yards, raised their voices, and shouted hurrahs. Other spectators, also, that had come from London, the seaports, and elsewhere, were in steamers and boats, large and small—innumerable. The surface of the sea was blackened with spectators, who all shouted hurrahs. They had hoisted flags with the Irani device on board every ship. It was a commotion !

AT THE ALBERT HALL.

In front of us was a very large organ of the size of a palace, with iron columns, and with tubes from whence issue the sounds of musical instruments. Outspreading like a plane-tree, it was fixed to one side of the wall of the building. Right and left of the organ eight hundred individuals, beautiful women and maidens, were seated in tiers, four hundred on the one side, four hundred on the other, all dressed in white, but four hundred wearing blue ribbons, four hundred red. Above these women there were boys in handsome dresses, also to the number of eight hundred. These all sang in extremely sweet accord to the tunes of the orchestra and organ. This latter was played by one person, and its sounds reached to a great distance. He played well ; but wind was supplied to it by steam. Otherwise, how could one individual, with his feet or with his hands, blow the needful blast ? On the lower benches there were also a great many musicians. From no one did there arise a sound ; all quietly lent ear and looked on.

BOXING AND GYMNASTICS.

Well ; among the others came some English prize-fighters, and performed boxing. To box is to strike one another with the fists, which requires great skill and dexterity. But they wore on their hands a kind of large gloves, stuffed with wool and cotton. Had they not worn these gloves, they would have killed one another. It was very ludicrous and amusing.

There was a stout and long rope suspended from the roof of the arcade to the ground, a height of forty ells (140 feet). Two or three English gymnasts, acting just as they pleased, took hold of the rope, and with all celerity mounted to near the roof. There, standing on one foot, they leant on one side, and one of them came down head foremost. This was very surprising.

Again, they had fastened ropes to the sides of the arcade, so that these hung down, and beneath them a rope netting was secured. One Englishman performed on these ropes in a manner that up to this day I had never seen or heard of. I will simply note it down that it was not a performance with ropes—he performed magic—he flew. For instance, he leapt ten ells (35 feet) from this trapeze to that trapeze which was suspended in the air ; and as a finish, he threw himself from his trapeze and fell into the net.

THE SHAH AS A HUMOURIST.

The picture of a donkey was seen, and I asked the price of it. The Director of the Exhibition, a fat, white-bearded man, who gave information about the prices, told me it was a hundred pounds sterling—equivalent to two hundred and fifty tumans of Persia. I remarked : "The value of a live donkey is at the outside five pounds. How is it then, that this, which is but a picture of an ass, is to be paid so dearly for ?" The director said : "Because it is not a source of expense, as it eats neither straw nor barley" (the eastern substitutes for hay and oats.) I replied : "True ; it is not a source of outlay ; but neither will it carry a load, or give one a ride." We laughed heartily.

* "Diary of H.M. the Shah," (John Murray. 1874).

AN ADVENTURE WITH AN ALLIGATOR.

"F." gives the following particulars in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of an adventure Mr. H. Abbott of indigo and racing fame, met with some years ago :—

It was in the rains, and we were up at Tewarreh Factory vats when the jamadar told us that there was a huge alligator under the bridge of the river. Sending for a gun and a couple of bullets we went up to the bridge, and, sure enough, about twenty yards off, there was an enormous "ghurial," some twenty feet long, with his head just visible above the water. A well-directed shot caught him between the eyes ; and the brute, mortally wounded, plunged into deep water, rolling over and over, and was carried by the tide down towards the bungalow, which was some quarter of a mile off. Running to the vat-house, Abbott seized a long rope lying there, and rapidly made a slip-knot in it ; and declaring that he was not going to lose so lovely a skin, kicked off his boots, and just as he was—in socks, breeches and shirt—jumped into the river, giving me and a lot of natives the other end of the rope to hold. He got well into the middle of the stream, and was quietly treading water while we were all anxiously watching, when suddenly, within two feet of the swimmer, the alligator plunged straight up out of the water, snout foremost, as alligators generally do when hit in the head. Without the least hesitation Abbott flung both arms right round the snout and a regular rough-and-tumble ensued, I yelling to him at the top of my voice to drop it. Presently the brute's whole body appeared, Abbott calmly mounted him evidently trying the while to disengage the slip-knot which had now got tight round his own arm, and to shove it over the brute's head. Then the alligator started swimming, and we followed down the bank, when, just as we were opposite the bungalow, he pulled dead up, brought his tail out of the water, and with a fearful side-sweep capsized Abbott, snapping at him as he fell. Then came another fight, such as I never wish again to see ; the brute eventually disappearing beneath the water. We hauled away at the rope, thinking it was still attached to Abbot, when unexpectedly we saw him come up a few yards from the bank, evidently almost senseless. A Rajput peon jumped in and dragged his master up the slope. He was bleeding awfully and was a gruesome sight—shirt in ribbons, arms and chest torn all over, both hands badly maimed, and the right foot completely crushed. He came to at once, and only said "The rope's safe over his nose" ; and so it was, sure enough, for the natives to whom I had thrown the rope were now busily engaged in hauling the defunct saurian on shore.

I never saw a man in such a mess : and, to add to the horror, down to the edge of the river, just as we had dragged up her half-killed husband, rushed his young wife, wringing her hands, and naturally half out of her wits with terror. While she was standing over him, and the servants were carrying him to the house, he started singing, "Home they brought her warrior dead." A nice time of it we had out in a jungle with no appliances to tie the severed arteries, and with a patient who would insist in trying to get out of bed to see how the skinning of the alligator was getting on. We tried to hire kahars, but the whole country was under water, and they refused to budge from home ; so we put him into a *shampony* and took him in to the doctor at Mozufferpore, taking from 10 o'clock on Tuesday till 7 the next morning to do the twenty miles. Nothing but his high spirit and total inability to give in, kept him alive through that journey. He ought to have died from loss of blood, for the wounds burst out every time there was a bad jolt over the breaks in the road, and they were legion. And then the poison from the bites and danger of lockjaw would have been sufficient to settle any nervous fellow. Luckily he has not got such a thing as nerves in his composition : hence, I suppose, his escape.

It is stated that Mr. Richard Holt Hutton is about to retire from the editorship of the *Spectator* —a position which he has occupied in co-operation with Mr. Townshnd for many years. There was a time when Mr. Hutton's acute literary criticisms made the *Spectator* a profoundly interesting organ, and more than compensated for the exploded metaphysics in which his path from Unitarianism to Anglicanism had engulfed him. But that time has long since passed. Deficient in the economic knowledge which would have enabled him to understand the signs of the times in an age of transition, Mr. Hutton has reduced the paper which he had once made a power, into a condition of contemptible impotence. Meanwhile, rumour states that the former Unitarian is about to enter the Catholic Church, if he has not already done so. Mr. Hutton has written three volumes of critical essays, a short biography of Sir Walter Scott, and a sketch of Walter Bagehot.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

(FROM OUR PARSEE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT.)

As several correspondents have thought fit to *make suggestions about the formation of the Parsee* cricket team, somewhat at variance with the views *expressed by me in the notes you published some* time ago, I would say a few words in answer. It *seems to me that all the correspondents in giving* their views have entirely ignored the principle on *which the selection should be made when they* suggest alterations in the team proposed by me. They seem to think that if a man is a better all-*round cricketer than another who is very good in* one department only, the former is of more value *to his side. This is essentially erroneous.* In forming a team it is not requisite that every member of it should be able to defeat at single wicket *any other candidate for a place. What is wanted* is a team consisting of some run-getting batsmen *and a few dangerous bowlers capable of getting* the opposite side out for small scores, who should be all fairly good in the field. A man able to bat, *bowl, and field moderately might not be so useful* to his side as a dangerous bowler who cannot bat at all, but is capable of getting the other side out quickly.

Now Mr. Steel in his contribuion to the *Badminton Library clearly lays down* the principles on which a representative team should be selected. The first requisite he considers to be four bowlers, who in their persons should combine the best variety procurable. For it is an essential *point that the attack should be of as varied a* nature as possible. The second requisite is a wicket-keeper—the best to be had. Such a man, even if he cannot bat at all, should have the preference over another who, though a little inferior as *a wicket-keeper, is a much better batsman. Next* come four of your best bats, and it is quite immaterial whether they can bowl or not. These nine men being selected, you have to see what your team is deficient in, and then try and supply the deficiency. If none on the first five are much good with the bat, add a couple of good batsmen, or if it is thought requisite to have some additional bowling, have some one who could go on as a change, or if the team is rather weak in the field, strengthen it in that department. The team proposed by me was made up on these lines, and in taking exception to some of the names in it your correspondents seem to have overlooked the principle which underlies the selection. Exception is principally taken to Messrs. Bharucha, D. Kanga, and Patel, but in no case is any one put forward as a substitute for any one of them in that particular branch of the game for excellence in which his selection is justified. Bharucha earns his place for his splendid left-hand, medium-pace bowling. Even those who advocate the substituting of P. Kanga, Surti or Wadia for this place do not assert that any one of them is a better bowler than Bharucha. All they say is that they are better batsmen and fields, but that has got very little to do with the case. The only one who has any chance of being put in rivalry with him for this place is M. Kanga, a left-hand bowler, good bat, and field. But he is more of a slow bowler than a medium-pace one, and as such has two men who, I think, are superior to him, and they are Pundole and Bapasola.

Now with reference to the objection to D. Kanga. Those who maintain that he is not in practice, forget the magnificent innings he played against Bombay and Poona respectively last year, when he proved himself to be a batsman of a distinctly superior class to that of the men proposed to be substituted for him. But Kanga's place in the team is for his wicket-keeping apart from his batting, and in that department he is decidedly better than Bapasola, the only man put forward for that place, who, unlike Kanga, cannot stand up to fast bowling, but generally stands a little behind the wicket.

As to Patell's right to the place in the team as a batsman it is a mere matter of opinion. I consider him the most defensive bat we have, and one such is needed in case a rot sets in. Wadia is another batsman of the same style, but not quite so good, and we do not want more than one sticky bat in the same team, especially as the opposing side is said to be rather weak in bowling. A good run-getting but reliable bat is preferable to either of them, and such a one would be P. Kanga if he were in form. In my first contribution to your valuable journal I assigned the place of slow bowler to Pundole in preference to M. Kanga. Since then I am inclined to think that Bapasola if not superior is at least equal to Pundole. If on trial such is found to be the case, Bapasola should get the fourth place, thus creating a vacancy for the eleventh place in the list, which, I think, should go to P. Kanga or Doctor—the former for choice.

HOW A "JETTISONED" CARGO WAS RECOVERED.

JUDGMENT was given by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday in this case, in which Abba Rehmoo, the tindal of the kotia Katar Prasad, was charged at the instance of Messrs. Glade and Co. with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of 300 bags of rice from his vessel, and Ahmed Lal, one of the crew, is charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared to prosecute, and Messrs. De Souza and Hurrishunker appeared for the accused. His worship in delivering judgment said :—The facts of this case are as follows :—At the end of January certain goods are shipped on board the kotia Katar Prasad, at that time lying in this harbour, the tindal of which vessel was the accused Abba Rehmoo. The owner of the goods takes that tindal to the custom-house, where he hands over to him the manifest, and that evening the vessel is brought alongside another kotia, named the Shunker Prasad, also lying in the harbour, and the transhipment of certain goods then takes place from one vessel to the other, at the conclusion of which the Katar Prasad leaves the harbour the same night in charge of Ahmed Lall, who is related to the other prisoner. The Shunker Prasad afterwards leaves Bombay in command of Ismail Tannoo (who was charged in connection with the other man, but discharged by his worship) with the goods on hand that had been transhipped and bound for Jamnagar. In consequence of stress of weather she afterwards anchored off the approaches to Bassein, where it fortunately happens that a competent member of the customs service (Mr. Collely) orders his crew to make enquiries of the men on board the different kotias lying at anchor, and in consequence of his orders being carried out, the tindal of the Shunker Prasad is brought to him on board the customs boat, where it is discovered that he has on board his vessel certain goods that have not been entered in the manifest, in consequence of which his vessel is taken to Bassein and the cargo discharged, when a portion of it is identified by the owners as having been taken from the Katar Prasad. It appears that this latter named vessel reached Broach in safety, and on her arrival there Ahmed Lal represented himself to be the tindal, Abba Rehmoo, and made a statement in regard to a portion of the cargo which he alleged had been jettisoned on account of the bad weather encountered on the voyage. The accused Abba Rehmoo also states that in consequence of sickness he left his vessel in Bombay and once went home, leaving the other accused in charge, adding that he knew nothing about the transhipment of the goods. This man, Abba Rehmoo, was the tindal of the vessel, and I am justified in presuming that he was acquainted with the duties of the tindal and knew that it was necessary for his name to appear in the manifest, and that if he left the vessel it was necessary for him to inform the owners in order that some other tindal could be appointed and the manifest altered before his vessel sailed from Bombay. What does he do ? He leaves Bombay without giving notice to the owners, whom, he must have known, it was necessary to make acquainted with the fact. There are some contradictions in the evidence as to whether he was present or not when the transhipment took place. Looking at that circumstance I am justified in presuming that he must have known what was about to take place if he did not actually take part in it. I cannot come to any other conclusion but that he had a guilty knowledge of what took place. As regards the other accused, he does not appear to have been present when the transhipment took place, but looking at the fact that he was a relation of the other accused, and that he made a false statement at Broach in regard to the cargo, I can come to no other conclusion than that he abetted Abba Rehmoo in the commission of the offence with which that prisoner is charged. Without doubt it is a most serious offence to commit criminal breach of trust as a carrier in

as a campaign, but our troops have most certainly not been successful; however, surely, if overladen animals have not their saddles removed for a fortnight, we can't wonder at their sores on their backs; if animals remain ungroomed and tied up in lines or on the march for months together, we cannot wonder if they get mange in an aggravated form, and if animals get no food, nor water, for a week, we cannot wonder if they at last fall and die under the burden. To turn the matter up in a few words:—If men have in war emergency suddenly to deal with an animal about which they know nothing whatever, the animal must not be blamed that the results are not altogether satisfactory.

The knowledge of the camel possessed by the untravelled Indian may be summed up: Firstly, he is certain that the camel is the "ship of the desert"; secondly, that nothing is to do with the eyes of a camel (and most positively), it is a sort of travelling reservoir, consisting of inexhaustible water tanks and never needs to drink; fourthly, it has a hump and long legs and neck; and, finally, it is an uncanny brute of strange habits, suited only to the wandering Bedouin of the desert and the inimitable Burton.

When called on in the emergencies of service to take charge of camels the principle an Englishman seems to me is to treat them as much as possible like the beast of burden with which he is most familiar, the horse. Where this has been carried out thoroughly the results have been not unsatisfactory, for when groomed regularly the camel does not get mange, when properly saddled and loaded he does not get sore back, and when properly fed and watered he remains serviceable and does good work. It is when our soldier is given several camels to take care of, is aided and by a lot of hay, cowardly coolies, who know as little about a camel as he does, and have no intention of trying to do anything whatsoever for their pay that the poor brute falls?

The water tank theory is an unfortunate one. Certainly a camel can go for seven days without water when properly cared for, but he ought to be watered once a day whenever possible, and stinted in this respect only in extreme emergency. There are pouches in his stomach, and they are frequently after death found to contain fluid, but that they are reservoirs, pure and simple is doubtful, and it is very certain that the parched traveller, who has to cut open his dying camel and obtain its accumulated stores of water, will obtain only a very little fluid, of a temperature of about 90° Fahr, a mawkish subacid flavour and an unpleasant odour. It is evident that the time-honoured water tank theory needs much modification, and is a dangerous one to insist on as a guide to practice during campaigns.

As a matter of fact, the active and special services of camels in war and peace have been most extensive and valuable. That they have been associated with enormous losses is due to our ignorance and mismanagement, and is decidedly not the camel's fault. In Afghanistan, the Punjab, Sind, and Beluchistan; in Abyssinia, Egypt, and the Soudan, the camel has been essential to success of the operations, and it is certain that when we need to fight in China, Central Asia, Western Asia, Arabia, and North Africa the services of this extremely valuable baggage animal will be again called for. The camel is, I believe, under a cloud now in official situation, but, like the Royal Marines, he has done good service on many an occasion and is always ready to do it again and sure to turn up when there is hard work going.

Although the camel spits and grumbles when being loaded, though he makes unpleasant noises in the camp at night, and though he is generally considered unlovely in the extreme—and certainly no European nose can appreciate his odour—these unpleasant habits and conditions are to my mind more than redeemed by the undaunted and plucky manner in which he plods on with his load until he actually falls dead, by the stolid manner in which he remains quiet after a mortal wound until he rolls over on his side to die, and by the way in which he steadily plods on mile after mile under his heavy load until the halt is called even for a march of considerably more than regulation length.

The peace services of the camel are not less meritorious than his war services. His function as ship of the desert is gradually being taken away from him by the spread of railways, as in Baluchistan, Sind, Central Asia, and Egypt, and we have historical evidence that his range has been limited to an extent since when the westward and eastward waves of the Musulman invasion extended from Spain in the West to Southern India in the East. A few representatives remain in Spain, very few in Mysore, and in Europe practically the only camels are the stunted race of Giza, which seems to have been introduced somewhat recently from Tripoli. I believe there are camels in Constantinople and European Turkey. I observe that General Gordon writes of them in Turkey. I noticed recently in the Royal Dublin Society's Museum a sowari camel on a real and antique Irish harp as its prominent decoration: how it came there I cannot surmise! I have somehow arrived at the impression that in Asiatic Russia, in the Caspian region, and Crimea, especially of European Russia, the range of the two-humped camel is becoming restricted by railway development. Expansion of range is taking place in the Southern States of America, where imported camels [illegible] well and are multiplying [illegible] whither they have been [illegible]ere have been established [illegible]onsidered that the camel [illegible] in opening up Central [illegible]ern China, the Central [illegible]Afghanistan, Beloochis[illegible], and the whole desert [illegible]ross the camel reigns [illegible]sport for goods and [illegible]. It has that the camel invaded Africa by way of the Isthmus of Suez, he has invaded America and Australia by sea. It is reasonably surmised that the camel is decreasing in numbers; one of the Caliphs, for example, is credited with assembling 200,000 camels for a journey to Mecca. Here we are face to face with one of those difficulties constantly appearing before naturalists. Some allowance must be made for oriental exaggeration in the actual statement of numbers, and for unintentional multiplication in quality and quantity by *laudatoris temporis acti* people who systematically run down the present in comparison with the past. The two-humped or Bactrian camel is much less frequent than the true dromedary or one-humped species. Palgrave, the celebrated traveller, is responsible for introducing serious confusion between the terms dromedary and camel. He has tried to restrict the former to the Hygeen or running camel known to us as sowari, and to make it out to be a distinct breed. This is not correct. The fact of the case is that wheresoever camels are freely used and bred, there are found well-bred light animals, suited for sowari, and heavier, coarser bred individuals suited for baggage duties. According to this theory the difference between the former and the later predominate. There are very many local varieties of the camel, but only two species (a) the Southern, Arabian, one-humped camel, or, true dromedary, and (b) the northern, Bactrian, two-humped, or "true" camel. Where the two meet is the line of the Euphrates and Tigris; a few Bactrians have passed into Arabia, and I believe the two-humped camel is the one which has been imported into North America by the United States Government. In northern Persia and Afghan-Turkestan the two species are found, and sometimes breed and produce a hybrid. It is the one-humped camel which has invaded Australia, that of Bikanir in Rajputana which shares with Jessalmir, the honour of being the best places in India for camels.

The Bactrian camel is very tolerant of cold, he works across snow on the steppes, and is said to eat snow when he becomes thirsty; the dromedary is intolerant of cold, but will stand a remarkable amount of heat. Moisture in the air is probably the condition of climate, of which the camel is least tolerant. No animal will travel better overs and, for which the peculiar structure of the foot, the deliberate action, and the length of limb well suit him; mountainous passes are trying only to plain camels; even deep rivers with sandy bottom can be forded by this animal, but a clay bottom and slippery soil proves very trying to him, especially under a heavy load and deep ditches or cracks in the soil prove serious impediments, because camels cannot do much in the way of jumping, except occasionally perform some awkward and grotesque gambols.

One great desideratum in a transport animal is that he be capable of use in various ways. The camel can hardly be considered inferior in this respect. Besides sowari and pack work he carries small guns or will drag larger ones; he is used in high, peculiar, [illegible] story carriages (in the Punjab for example); [illegible]eral Gordon writes that they are used for ploughing in Turkey, and that they make excellent tramway animals. The products of camels are most useful—[illegible], milk, excellent hair for shawls, clothe, and [illegible]ious fabrics, both coarse and fine, are obtained from [illegible] living animal: flesh, food, leather, bones, and various other useful substances fro[illegible] the dead. No part of a dead camel should go to waste. In camel countries these animals are used to afford amusement by combats, running races, or are trained to special performances, such as dancing.

The adaptations of the camel to the desert which is its home are numerous and evident. Among others they are; his height giving wide range of vision; his length of neck enabling him to reach far to the shrubs on either side of the track suited as food; ears very small, and nostrils capable of closure to keep out the sand; eyes prominent and protected by an over-hanging upper lid, limiting vision upwards and guarding from too powerful rays of the sun; his horny pads to rest on when he lies in the hot sand; his peculiarly-cushioned feet; his hump or reserve store of nutriment; his water reservoirs in connection with the stomach, and his patient, plodding habits. It is a great mistake to consider the camel ugly. "Handsome is who handsome does" applies well in this case, and it is universally admitted that though a mangy dromedary in a show or transport lines is not handsome, a well-kept camel in his native place is not ugly but quite the reverse! In the loneliness of the desert travellers recognise the camel and his movements not only as suitable, but sometimes as graceful and even graud. We have this opinion in many well-known works of travel. It is well worth the while of any of my hearers who has not looked into the eye of a camel to do so on the earliest possible occasion. I particularly admire its rich colour, its large size and clearness, and the stern aspect produced by the overhanging brow. Camels are much blamed for objecting to their packs being put on, but they are, as a rule, fully justified in doing so, for the loads are (as they have almost invariably been found in the past) uncomfortable in the extreme, and not unfrequently absolutely cruel.

The peculiar arrangement of the camel's teeth makes his bite very formidable, and gives him a specially ferocious expression. He alone of ruminants has incisor teeth in the upper jaw, but in many other respects he is an aberrant ruminant, many of his anatomical details more resembling those of the horse than of the ox. Here I am in a position through the kindness of Mr. W. House, of Jodhpur, and Mr. Phipson, to exhibit a most remarkable specimen,—a horn taken from the forehead of an Indian camel. This may be a simple keratoid tumour accidentally occurring in this situation; but it gives scope for the general conclusion that the camel, may very occasionally be found with a horn indicating his zoological affinities with other ruminants. This will not seem so far-fetched, if we remember the undoubted fact, that horses occasionally have frontal horns. The shape of the skull of both horse and camel is such as would lead the zoologist at once to conclude that the animal was hornless. Even in cattle and sheep, when the temporal fossæ become very large, the horns are shed by a species of natural amputation.

Charles Steel records having observed in Afghanistan that the Bactrian camels sometimes have an extra rudimentary toe, and so are especially sure-footed. The hump of the camel resembles that of the ox in structure, but is much less muscular. The one-humped camel has a rudimentary second hump, so that this distinction is not so very considerable after all. In camels low in condition the hump almost disappears, the animals are described as "living on their humps."

Finally, I trust I have succeeded in establishing to the satisfaction of my hearers that the camel has been much and undeservedly maligned by Europeans and that the Arab's estimate of him is more just and in accordance with the services he has rendered to mankind in the past and continues to render in the present. I can honestly say that my personal and professional contact with camels in the course of journeys, on the line of march, in camp, and in cantonments, has impressed me with a high sense of the value of these long suffering and most useful animals.

A RAID ON THE CANINE RACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would wish to draw the attention of the Humane Society through the columns of your widespread journal to the present cruel order now in force at Bandora, and which has been issued, as we are informed, by the Superintendent of the Thana Police to the effect, that all dogs found on the public road are to be shot. If the order extended to the destruction of all out or pariah dogs roaming at large in the vicinity of the markets or otherwise pestering passers-by, it would indeed meet with general approval. But to see well-bred dogs bearing the collars of their owners lying dead by the roadside, shot down by the policemen, causes the spirits of owners and fanciers of these ever-faithful and watchful guardians of our homes to revolt. The artful policeman in conformance with the injunctions of his burra saheb and anxious to let his superior see that his orders have been promptly carried into execution, parades his victims on the roadside, in order that they may meet his gaze as he passes down the road. Not long ago a gentleman accompanied by his dog called in at one of the Bandora dispensaries to make a few purchases, and whilst inside, he heard the report of a gun followed by the pitiful howls of a dog. On gaining the road he saw his faithful companion, which had been awaiting him outside, lying in its blood. Another gentleman who had been an eye-witness of the whole affair would have taken legal proceedings in the matter, but for the absence of a collar on the animal. Several such shameful acts have been committed during the last few days, and I do not see how such an absurd order, and which has resulted in the destruction of several private valuable dogs, can be justified. It might therefore be as well if the Superintendent of the Thana Police would confine the force of his order to our and pariah dogs alone which infest both the fields and the bazaar streets of Bandora.—Yours, &c.,

HUMANITY.

A PEEP AT A ROYAL TROUSSEAU.

A LADY correspondent in St. Petersburg sends the following to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Visions of filmy laces, silks, embroideries, ribbons, satins, furs, and plushes rise now before my eyes after an inspection of the trousseau of the Princess Royal of Greece, the wedding present of the Empress of Russia to her niece.

Two of the salons of the Winter Palace were required to hold it, to which nothing, however, to be worn at or when one remembers it has cost over 300,000 roubles, about £30,000 pounds of English money.

In the first salon—which happened to be the famous White Salon of the palace—were arranged all round the enormous trunks, bound in red morocco leather with handsome brass mountings, a Royal present in themselves, which were to hold the trousseau, and under a white linen covering on a side table were piled the dainty pillows to be used by her Royal Highness. These were all sizes and shapes, from the wide full length pillow to the charming little ghost of a pillow about the size of one's hand, which Russian ladies find it impossible to sleep without, and which rest just under the ear, reaching to about the middle of the cheek. They were of eiderdown, softer than anything I have felt before, and were enclosed in a slip of the finest Chinese silk, of a perfectly delicious shell pink colour—a colour to make one dream of ethereal clouds and the dawn.

Opposite these, on another table, in a long, wedded, satin-lined box of rosewood, were the furs—a circular cloak of magnificent black sable, faced with rich ruby velvet; a boa of the same, which even when tied must reach to the toes of her Royal Highness; and a dainty muff.

Beside these were the travelling dressing-cases of silver, one holding all the dozen of trifles necessary for a lady's toilet, with a handsome oval-shaped mirror reposing on the blue velvet lining, and with a drawer underneath which when opened disclosed a toilet basin and jug, with numerous little soap dishes, all of silver; the second case containing the silver spirit lamp for heating water, a tea and coffee pot, and hot water jug, all of silver.

In the second room, the famous Golden Salon where the Empress holds her receptions, were all the gowns, dresses, shoes, fans, underclothing, cloaks, and mantles of all descriptions.

The first gown we looked at was, of course, the all-important wedding one! It was simply dazzling. It was made, of course, after the style of all Russian Court gowns, the entire train, several yards long, being of a wonderful cloth of silver manufactured at Moscow, and worked all over in silver also with a magnificent highly raised embroidery. It was cut low at the neck, with wide, long sleeves to the wrist, where they were narrowed, and fastened, being open, however, from the shoulder to display the inside of the arm, the only relief to all this magnificent being a tiny ruching of white swansdown all round the sleeves from the shoulders and around the bodice.

Another Court gown quite on the same pattern was of Royal blue velvet, and with the same wonderful embroidery, only of gold roses and trails of leaves and buds being heavily raised all over the entire velvet train and bodice.

Among the evening gowns was one specially beautiful from Worth—a pale salmon pink silk and tulle, with a wonderful arrangement of asters of the same shades and green leaves. One was quite bewildered, in fact, over the gowns, for they were of all hues and styles, the laces being especially handsome. A deep salmon pink with heavy ruchings of silk frayed at the edges was very beautiful. So was another pink, with exquisite tulle trimmings and pearl embroidery, and still another pink of rich sheeny satin, made severely plain in the front, with a baby bodice and wide sash of the same material as the dress was quite lovely.

Of one long rack reaching the entire length of the salon were arranged the petticoats. I noticed two only of flannel, one, a white one being trimmed with two flounces of lace, and the other, a red one, embroidered after a Russian design in Royal blue silk. Then there were white silk and satin petticoats without end; delicious petticoats in lawn, some covered with lace and ribbons, others with flounces and frills of beautiful Valenciennes lace and the finest possible pleats and tucks, while other petticoats were of rich pale silks and satins, one beautiful, one being of a beautiful crimson with coffee-coloured lace.

The Princess herself supplies the bonnets and hats, so these were not on view; but on two tables running along two sides of the salon were arranged quantities of beautiful undergarments, all of which are of Russian manufacture. These simply pass description, the mere initials being so beautifully embroidered as to be a work of art in themselves. They were all made of the finest lawn, and heavily trimmed with lovely Valenciennes—in fact, nothing could be more beautiful or more dainty, and of everything there were a dozen dozen, even to the dressing jackets, all being ornamented with beautiful insertions of the lace and dainty butterfly knots of various coloured ribbons. Close by were exquisite baskets lined with pale satin and laces, always Valenciennes, to hold these pretty garments.

A large square table alone was required to hold the almost endless varieties of dainty silk stockings: these were of all hues and patterns, some extra beautiful ones being embroidered in gold, others in silver, others in pearl, while some pairs had beautiful insertions of lace worked in over the instep.

On another table were placed the shoes and gloves, both being in endless profusion and variety; but among all the dainty satins and kids of all forms I noticed some pairs of strong high boots, with two soles together, quite an inch thick, made on the pattern of those the Empress herself always wears at Gatschina or Peterhof, or any other of the summer palaces, for walking.

The gloves were of all lengths, and principally kid, many of the shorter ones being of a rich, deep tan colour.

The fans and handkerchiefs, too, were all most lovely; in some long boxes close by these tied with white satin ribbons were ladies' corsets; the one we chanced to open being of white satin, heavily trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

MR LOWELL, who is paying us his usual summer visit, has written a preface, says the *Athenæum*, to a new edition of "The Complete Angler." He has had the good fortune to discover one or two facts which if not of great importance will still be a welcome addition to a life of which there is so little new or exciting to tell as Izaak Walton's. The book is to be published at Boston in the autumn.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MR. BROWNING AND HIS LADY FRIENDS.

A WRITER in the *New York Herald* collects some curious personal gossip about Mr. Robert Browning, from which we make the following extracts:—

A LOVER FROM HIS CRADLE.

It is said that great poets are always lovers from the cradle—that is one of the signs. An old marquise who had lived in the passionate days of France under Alfred de Musset, told me once as a bit of advice, as he showed me the collection of antique laces which became her passion in her old age: "My dear, never think lightly of a boy lover—the great men of the world are made out of them, and they learn more from their mistresses than their schoolmasters, so in one sense we are responsible for them. A boy of ten once drowned himself because I laughed at his passion, and I often think of what I may have robbed the world, for the letters, are among my dearest treasures, and over which I have shed many tears, tell me that he could one day have been great."

Browning's childhood was full of stormy loves. I wonder if he remembers them himself now and looks back to them from the snow-capped summits of his age. Poor little fellow! He was often very unhappy, it is recorded, when slighted by some grand lady he thought was like a queen, and to whom he would like to be knight errant. At eight he wrote humorous translations from Horace, at twelve his poems had a most passionate Byronic flavour, and he had tried his hand on some prose-essays on "Typical Souls."

"A GREAT FLIRT."

Robert Browning goes out a great deal in society, and has an especial weakness for dinners. He is short and stout, with white hair and a glow of ruddy health. He wears his hair quite long and has a moustache and goatee. He enjoys the best of health, and has an almost boyish flow of animal spirits and enthusiasm. Society is his life, and he is always *en evidence*. He dines out nearly every night, and loves balls and receptions. Most agreeable in conversation, of course, he is well posted on every subject, and his friends number the great men of the entire world. He is a great flirt and very proud of his conquests.

MRS. BLOOMFIELD MOORE.

It was thought for a long time that Robert Browning would marry Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, the rich American widow, who is the special patron and sustainer of the "Keely Motor," and well known in London society, where she lives in great magnificence. Her circle is a most interesting one, including many of the nobility and the leading artistic and literary lights of London. Some two years ago she announced that her circle was complete and she wished to open her doors to no new acquaintances. Browning is always there and most devoted in his attentions. Mrs. Moore is an elegant woman, about sixty years old (Browning is nearly eighty), with white hair combed over a roll, and a portly but commanding figure. She has many diamonds and dresses in good taste. She was left with a comfortable property, but has so managed it that it has increased to enormous proportions. She has written a little poetry herself and even a novel or two. She poses as a patron of art and literature, but especially of Keely. One day in Philadelphia she was told a man lay dying of starvation. She climbed many attic stairs, and at last found him in a bed, haggard and gaunt. The room was devoid of furniture, but strewn with strange machines and models. He could scarcely speak. She sent for food and wine, and when he was recovered listened to his story. She helped him with large sums to carry out his plans, and in gratitude he told her all his secrets of power. "Now we are the god and goddess of the material world!" he cried. If the "Motor" ever runs the world and performs the wonders which she asserts to have been performed in her presence, the world will owe to Mrs. Bloomfield Moore its preservation.

ALMA MURRAY AND DOROTHY DENE.

In London the leading member of the "Browning Society" is Alma Murray, an actress of earnest purpose but little talent. When any poetic tragedy or Greek play is privately performed in London Alma Murray is always given the leading *rôle*. Browning's plays are performed about once a year. But the coveted invitation of the day is to the reception held behind the scenes when the play is over and the general public departed. There Browning can be seen surrounded by all his artistic proteges.

At all of these artistic performances may be seen a beautiful girl with a classic head, who is either on the stage or in the audience, but always there—Dorothy Dene, the celebrated model of Sir Frederick Leighton. He discovered her, a poor girl, and as year after year he painted nothing but her face she became the rage, and his pictures were known to every one, not as Hermione or Helen or Andromache, but as Dorothy Dene.

HUNTED DOWN BY ADMIRERS.

One day while driving through High-street, Kensington, I saw a funny sight. A party of Yankee schoolmarms—a whole Cook's excursion—had caught sight of Robert Browning walking briskly down the street past Albert Hall, and recognised him by his photograph. With a wild whoop they all gave chase. He crossed the street to avoid them, then dodged into the park. They followed and pursued him round and round the Albert Memorial, until at last they played the Juliet and the Nurse dodge, and rushed at him from all sides.

As I looked back a gaunt female had him by the hand, and they were all looking at him with an eager hungry gaze, as if they were going to preserve his every word—to can them, in fact—and take them back to Boston. I was in terror till I saw him the next time for fear that in their desire for souvenirs they might not leave him a single hair, but he bobbed up just as bright as ever, so perhaps it is a common experience.

SOME WOMEN WHO SMOKE.

MRS. MONA CAIRD, who presided over the literary ladies, who dined and smoked the other night at the Criterion, did not smoke, and regrets that others do. Frank Danby, the author of "Dr. Philips" and "A Babe in Bohemia," smokes, so does Miss Olive Schreiner. At Moscow, Lady Morier created a mild sensation at an English lady who smoked; but among Russian ladies the cigarette is common enough. Mdme. Novikoff does not smoke, neither do any of the Igaticffs, male or female; Count Tolstoi crusades against the practice, which does not defile the lips of any of his women folks; but his cousin, the governess of the Duchess of Edinburgh, smokes the most delicious little cigarettes imaginable. In America the growth of cigarette smoking among women is attracting much attention, where it is discussed as possibly a less deleterious amusement than gum-chewing and candy-munching. Actresses, they say, all smoke.

I know of perhaps three hundred women in the profession, said a Vassar graduate, now on the stage, people I have worked among and travelled with, and out of them I could name possibly five who do not use tobacco. After the play it is not possible to sleep. The actress is wide-awake. She is all excitement. Her faculties are keenly alive. She has ideas, fancies, fears, and they must be expressed in something or to somebody. The men can go out and walk. We, women, are denied that convenient form of freedom, and so we do other things. We smoke and gabble, and sip lemonade, nibble a biscuit, get quiet and tired, and then go to bed. Financially smoking is not such a bad habit. I don't spend a dollar a week for tobacco.

Of notable actresses who smoke, the *New York World* mentions Mrs. Langtry and Mdme. Modjeska:—

To Mdme Modjeska is due the credit of overcoming the prejudice of society to syrup-sweetened cigarettes. She had smoked since she was a young lady, and when she came to this country and allowed herself to be feted and feasted and petted by Western aristocracy, it was only on condition that she should have the same freedom as at home. After the long and heavy dinners she retired to her room and thought nothing of consuming an entire package of tissue-rolled tobacco. At first society was content to look on; later it admired the ease, grace, and enjoyment of the soft-voiced, sad-eyed lady, and after trial came habit, until now there are whole families on the visiting list of the Polish artist, where mother and daughters are votaries of the weed.

Mrs. Langtry, after her debut in "As in a Looking-glass," the lady smokers who went to see her said that, between a dread of setting fire to her clothes and getting the smoke in her eyes, she was painfully unamused. A fashionable votary of the weed, who has charge of one of the most elegant baths in New York, is responsible for the latter-day grace and ease with which the Jersey Lily learned to smoke.

Mrs. Cleveland set the fashion of handing cigarettes to ladies when at the White House, with their coffee; but the chief woman smoker at Washington is Mrs. Secretary Whitney, over whom the *World* reporter gushes as follows:—

Mrs. Whitney's cigarettes are reserved for her intimates, and before the Derby box, with its grotesque carvings in silver, is open, one might fancy the service to contain the die, sealing-wax, wafers, and writing material for despatching a note to some high dignitary of State. On the tray are dainty patties for receiving the ashes, a match-safe of exquisite workmanship, a vase-form filled with cigarette holders and usually a vestal lamp of wrought copper and silver, against the soft radiance of which some very lovely figures have been silhouetted during an after-dinner coffee. Fancy, if you can, the piquancy of an artistically disposed *fumeuse* bending over the little flame, her head inclined to one side and a halo of etherealized essence wreathed above the burnished hair. There is a picture in the gracefully arched wrist, in the turn of her shoulder, the sweep of her waist, and the position of a neatly dressed foot that one can admire and enjoy without the power of reproducing the study.

Of course, women will smoke, for the same reasons that men do. If tobacco is so indispensable to one section of the race, nothing in the world will prevent the other section trying it also. How the race, as a whole, will get on when both its sections take to smoking is another matter, as to which the Anti-Tobacco Society will, no doubt, supply any quantity of prophetic information.

A LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, so and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing, soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, refreshing and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth, and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE CANNIBAL REPUBLIC.

RECENT disturbances and the usual rumours of the usual revolution in Hayti prompts the *St. James's Gazette* to turn to Sir Spenser St. John's well-known account of the Negro Republic. It has now reached a second edition; but, in spite of the clamour which was raised in Hayti against this "indictment of a whole nation," the author has seen no reason to modify any of the opinions or withdraw any of the statements which had given so much offence because they were incapable of being disproved. On the contrary, Sir Spenser St. John has brought his book up to date, and fortified his argument by recent instances. It has been accepted as an established fact that cannibalism is a common practice in the island—one that shows no sign of giving way, and which the authorities ignore and wink at. In a local paper, *Le Peuple*, of the 23rd of January, 1886, the following paragraph appeared:—

Last week General Alfred Milord, commanding the town and commune of Grand-Goave, accompanied by the chief of sections, proceeded to the arrest of ten or twelve men and women, *who carried on the business of killing people and selling their "meat" in the market at Grand-Goave.*

This article raised a storm in official quarters, and the editor was ordered to publish in his paper the official contradiction. But the original statement was known to be true, and the trial of the prisoners was held in the following year. In 1878 two women were arrested in a hut near Port-au-Prince in the act of eating a child raw.

On further examination it was found that they had first sucked all the blood from its body, and that part of the flesh had been salted for future use. In 1869 an even more horrible case was brought to light. A dozen people accused of cannibalism were taken to La Coupe. In prison they underwent the usual treatment—*i.e.*, "they are beaten unmercifully, were tortured by the thumb screw and by cords tightened round the foreheads." Of course they confessed, but no reliance could safely be placed upon avowals thus extorted. A French priest, a friend of Sir Spenser St John, determined to get at the truth, and used to visit the prisoners every day. They admitted that their previous confessions were true:—

When the priest, horrified by the details, said to a mother "How could you eat the flesh of your own children?" she answered coldly, "And who had a better right—*Est-ce que ce n'est pas moi qui les ai fait?*"

The only possible justification, and the only charitable explanation of this cannibalism, practised by a free and democratic, a partially educated and partially civilized community is, that it is sanctioned by the degraded African religion, which not only retains its hold upon Hayti, but which seems to be extending its horrid influence. The question is not, who is tainted with Vaudouxworship, but who is not? It is not "good form" to mention the subject in polite company. Any of the persons present may himself or herself practise the rites which they all agree to ignore when they are among foreigners. The Emperor Soulouque was a firm adherent, and the mulatto General Theodore was a high priest; and so was a late Prime Minister, "whose bloody deeds will be an everlasting reproach to his memory." President Salnave, at first inclined to court the educated classes, kept clear of the Vaudoux; but he had to give way at last, and consulted a well-known Papalai (priest) near Port-au-Prince:—

He bathed in the blood of goats, made considerable presents to the priests and priestesses, and then feasted with the assembly, who gave themselves up to all manner of debauchery, and kept up these festivities so long that even the iron frame of the President gave way and he was confined to his bed for many days after.

It is uncertain whether, in order to secure from the priest a full assurance of victory over his enemies, he did or did not consent to go through the highest ceremony of all—that the goat without horns should be slain and he anointed in its blood.

And what is the "goat without horns?" The question may best be answered by the following account of Vaudoux rites given to Monseigneur Guilloux, the Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, by a young Catholic priest who had himself seen what he had described.

The Mamonloi stood on the box containing the serpent. At first she went into a violent paroxysm, then into a sort of half-trance, when she promised all that the people asked. A white cock and then a white goat were killed, and those present were marked with their blood. . . . Presently an athletic young negro came forward and knelt before the priestess, and said, "Oh Maman, I have a favour to ask." "What is it, my son?" "Give us to complete the sacrifice a goat without horns." She gave a sign of assent; the crowd in the shed separated, and there on the floor was a child sitting with its feet bound. In an instant a rope, already passed round the block, was tightened; the child's feet flew up towards the roof, and the Papolai approached it with a knife.

At this point the victim shrieked, and the young priest, realizing the horror, shouted aloud, "Oh, spare the child!" It was with the greatest difficulty that the priest made his escape; he tried to rouse the police, but they would not interfere. Next morning he induced them to go with him to the scene of sacrifice, where they found the remains of the feast and near the shed the boiled skull of the child.

That is an authentic instance, and it can be multiplied indefinitely in spite of the care that is taken in official quarters to disguise the general abomination; and this kind of thing happens (as Sir Spenser St. John reminds us) in an island surrounded by civilized communities, enjoying a Constitution modelled on that of France, with a President and a Senate and a House of Representatives, with all the paraphernalia of justice and police, with an Archbishop, Bishops, and clergy (many of them Frenchmen), and with a press more or less free. And Sir Spenser St. John sees no reason to hope that the black population will ever rise to better things. Indeed, there is reason to fear, in spite of democratic institutions, that the negro inhabitants of Hayti are rapidly sinking to the level of an African tribe—a theory which is not unconfirmed by the parallel though less rapid deterioration which unprejudiced observers are tracing among the enfranchised negroes of the Southern States of North America.

HUMAN SACRIFICES ON TEH DEATH OF A KING.

THE British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Congo has arrived in the Mersey, with mails and passengers, from the West Coast of Africa and the Canary Islands. From New Calabar news was brought of a most revolting sacrifice. It seems that a few months ago the old King of Eboe died, and, as is customary in that part of the country, the traders from New Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. The traders were aware that for a short time after the old king's death the "Iu Iu" rites are performed, but they thought that these were over. The deceased monarch's name was Imphy; and, to the horror of the English traders, the "Iu Iu" ceremonies were at their highest when they entered Eboe Town. The rites had been in operations for about two months, and already about forty people had been slain to appease the "Iu Iu" gods.

NINE WIVES BURIED ALIVE.

The old king was then laid in a grave which had been dug for him. The hole was a large one and deep. Lying in the same grave were nine of the king's youngest wives, and their deaths had been brought about in the most cruel manner. Each of the poor creatures had both her wrists and ankles broken, so that they could neither walk nor crawl. In this state, and suffering the most excruciating pain, the unfortunate creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The body of the king was then laid on them in a transverse direction. The two remaining women were laid down by the side of the king, lying exactly like the monarch's body. No food or water was given to the poor creatures, who were left in that position to die. It is said that death did not, as a rule, take place for four or five days. Four men were stationed round the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock back with these weapons any of the women who, notwithstanding their maimed condition, were able to crawl to the side of the grave.

HORRIBLE SACRIFICIAL EXECUTION.

In other parts of the town further human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men. These poor fellows were also enduring the most agonizing death. In most instances holes had been bored through their feet just by the ankles. Through the holes ropes were drawn, and the men were then tied to a high tree. Their heads were, of course, hanging downwards. The men were there left to die. The traders, as they were proceeding along, were unwilling witnesses of a frightful sacrificial execution. They saw a number of natives in a group, and went to the spot to see what was taking place. To their horror the white men saw a native tied by the feet and neck. The rope to the neck was thrown over a tree in one direction, and the rope attached to the feet was tied to a tree in the opposite direction. The ropes were then drawn tightly, and when the body was distended to its utmost length, another native with a hatchet struck the neck, and severed the head from the body. The head was taken to the grave where the king was lying, whilst the body was eaten by the cannibal natives. The white men could do nothing to stop the barbarous practices, as to interfere with these "religious customs" would not be tolerated by the natives, and the lives of the traders would have been in peril. They therefore made as quick a retreat from the town as they could. The traders learned that for each of the following ten months there was to be a sacrifice of seven men.

AT the dinner of the Black Watch, a remarkable likeness of the late Colonel, General Sir Duncan Cameron, G.C.B., who died at the actual time that his old regiment were drinking his health last year, was exhibited in the ante-room. The portrait, when quite finished, is to be presented by the old officers who served under him, to the 1st Battalion the 42nd Royal Highlanders, of which he held the active command for so many years. The Queen's Piper, Pipe-Major Ross, formerly of the 42nd, attended, as well as the pipe-major and three pipers of the Scots Guards, by the kind permission of Colonel Gascoigne and the officers of the regiment, and played a series of airs, which were much appreciated by those present, some of whom had joined upwards of half a century ago; and telegrams of congratulation from both sides passed between those dining and the officers' mess of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, now at Malta.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DRESSY use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the KLEIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

PARABLES OF THE FEATURES.

THE *New York World* publishes a remarkable article with this heading. The following letter suggested it:—

The admirable Sunday issue of your great newspaper is in all things so far ahead of its competitors, that it seems almost like ingratitude to offer a suggestion. However, I will venture this once to call your attention to a matter of absorbing interest to all of your readers that appears to have escaped your notice. I refer to that fundamental principle involved in the career of every man and woman, the effects of which might appropriately be presented under the general head of "The Anatomy of Success." To illustrate: What chance would Mayor Grant have in the world without his whiskers? or Chauncey Depew, if he had been born with an ordinary nose? or, Kyrie Bellew, without his 100 dol. per week head of natural hair? If it were possible to utilize the skill of the practical anatomist to separate these symmetrical and altogether captivating features from their prosaic and derogatory attachments, what barrier to fame and fortune could resist them! Every dramatic company would be an all-star specialty troupe. Irving's legs would no longer make comedy of his tragedy, and the charming infantile innocence of Marie Jensen's face would not be belied by the suggestive frivolity of her lower extremities.

After due investigation of the subject the most proficient anatomist on the *World's* staff of writers and an artist of corresponding attainments were commissioned to make a suitable collection of features, the same being presented we give the article and regret our inability to reproduce the illustrations:—

DEPEW'S NOSE.

The idea at once suggested itself that these features, aggregated under the management of an efficient stage director, would furnish an entertainment, say, at the Metropolitan Opera House, that would be the talk of the town. Naturally the oration of the occasion would come from the eloquent nose of Chauncey Depew. Whoever has listened to the rich flow of humor and pathos which, at banquet or public meeting, appears to proceed spontaneously from the direction of this feature, and whose delighted ears have caught the delicate nasal quality of tone which adds so immeasurably to the effectiveness of the discourse, cannot have doubted that Chauncey Depew owes a great deal to his nose.

GRANT'S WHISKERS.

Meantime what more could be desired, in some place of honor on the stage during the performance, than the presence of Mayor Grant's incomparable whiskers?

They might be suspended by a rope from the mysterious region of the "gridiron," or hung on the back of a chair—the effect would be the same. Where else can be found whiskers so eminently calculated to march on to success? Or a moustache that stands as a synonym for victory? Or such a triumphant combination of whiskers and moustache? The "draught" of this feature would doubtless foot up something well along in four figures at the box-office. Each unctuous curl in the blonde, luxuriant, wavy beard would represent the price of a proscenium box, and seats in the parquet would need to be as numerous as the individual hairs of the harmoniously commingling moustache. Verily, Mayor Grant is indebted to his whiskers.

DIXEY'S SYMMETRICAL LEGS.

Now the well arranged programme brings forward the element of variety. The momentous advent is heralded by indications in all parts of the house of the most eager expectancy. It is greeted after a fashion that only that

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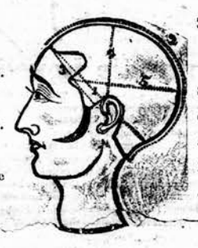

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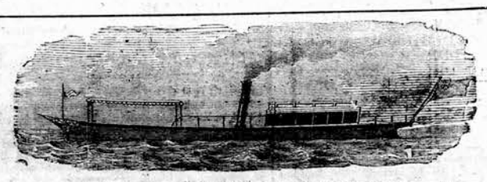

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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claim at once that it is not pure.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter, From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison, or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT & Rheumatism
FOR CURE OF
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
One bottle sufficient for two,
A single months treatment.
to three months respectable Chemists
Sold by all [illegible], 23, r. St-Claude, PARIS
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Price £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
« *Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exhibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whose medicaments were « awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat « of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta « Exhibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 *Sold by all Chemists*
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NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Drägees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 *Sold by all Chemists*
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MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION
Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1165 *Sold by all Chemists*
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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OF Life is a Perfect State of Health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE in occasional strict. When the

STOMACH IS DISORDERED through over-eating or drinking, or taking unsuitable food, its corrective action is mild, speedy, and permanent. It is highly extolled and constantly recommended by eminent medical gentlemen. *(See Bill with each Bottle.)* It strikes at the

ROOT OF DISEASE, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions and impurities from the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood eradicating poisonous and feverish humours, cooling and oxygenating it.

IN FEVERISH COLDS AND ALL FEVERISH SYMPTOMS it is pre-eminently useful. Taken on going to bed it removes the stuffy sensation in the nose and wards Headpassing, inducing peaceful sleep.

NO OTHER MEDICINE REQUIRED for fifteen years. Mr. YOUNG writes: "For something like fifteen years I have constantly taken your Pyretic Saline, that is to say, *every morning.* During the whole of that time I have scarcely *taken any other medicine*, nor have I had a doctor." It is MOST EFFICACIOUS in preventing and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Feverishness, Scarlet and other Fevers, Small-pox, Eruptive and Skin Affections, and kindred ailments. Sold by all PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, and by

HENRY LAMPLOUGH, Ld., 9a, Old Broad St., and 113, High Holborn, LONDON, E.C.

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N.B.—The Trade supplied at Special Rate.

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
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(Guarantee One Year.)

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„ „ HUNTING „ „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40

(Guarantee Three Years.)

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

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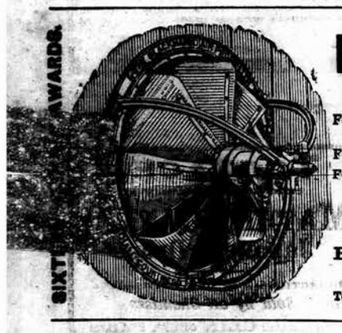

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REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

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FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.)

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands viz.—only,

"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" „ ... ... „ 3

The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz	Rs. 6 8	Half-bottles, per doz	Rs. 4 6
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 8	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 26 0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Menist's Perfect Pebble* SPECTACLES it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class as noted below.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary, we supply Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair.

Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

No. 1.
SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 45
„ Silver	„ 25
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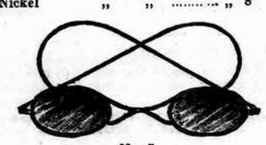
Gold, ordinary Pebbles	Rs. 40
Silver „ „	„ 18, & 22
Steel „ „	„ 6, 8, & 10
Nickel „ „	„ 8

No. 4.
TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

Dr. Menist's Gold	Rs. 55
„ Silver	„ 28
„ Steel	„ 16
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 45
Silver „ „	„ 22
Steel „ „	„ 8 & 10
Nickel „ „	„ 8



No. 5
RIDING HOOKS.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 45
Silver	„ 25
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 40
Silver „ „	„ 22
Steel „ „	„ 8
Nickel „ „	„ 8

No. 6.
SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 60
Silver „	„ 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 50
Silver „ „	„ 25
Steel „ „	„ 10

No. 8.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ
(of various Patterns).

Gold, Dr. Menist's	Rs. 40 & 45
Silver „	„ 25
Steel „	„ 16
Tortoise-shell, Gold-mounted	„ 30
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	„ 40
Silver „	„ 20
Steel „	„ 10

No. 10.
GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES (Neutral Tint).

Gold	Rs. 60
Silver „	„ 30
Steel „	„ 6
„ Cheaper quality	„ 3

No. 11.
GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS
(for Railway Travelling).

Gold, flat neutral Tint Lenses	Rs. 85
Silver „ „	„ 35
Steel, best quality	„ 12
„ 2nd „	„ 8
„ 3rd „	„ 3

No. 12
STIRRUP EYE PRESERVERS
(with Gauze or Glass sides).

Gold, with straight or hooksides	Rs. 45
„ Turn pins	„ 50
Silver, Turn pin or Single	„ 25
Steel	„ 8 to 10
Nickel	„ 8

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Canada's Pacific

MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural rosy pale colour & delicate flavour of the finest Norwegian Oil.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covert for imperfections.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co. being Watch Manufacturers at home, and established for the last ten years in India, can supply Watches suitable for this country cheaper than any Trading Company or any other Firm. Our goods differs materially with the ones made for the Bazar Trade and Prices are nearly the same. We are content with small profits all round and give full value for the money invested in the different grades of Watches we have for sale which will suit every purse and fancy, and give complete satisfaction.

Competition being the soul of business, we shall sell at nearly Cost Price the following:—

No. 72.—The Roberts Campaign Watch, Key Wind, small size, ¾ plate, plain movement, 4 ruby Holes, Adjusted enamelled dial, white or zone coloured ... Rs. 7 nett.

	Rs.	a.	
No. 72 *a.*—The same, gilted movement	7	6	nett.
No. 71.—The "Roberts" Campaign Watch, Keyless	7	8	nett.
No. 73.—¾ plate Lever Watch, Compensation Adjusted for variations	12	8	nett

The above genuine, good, reliable and Fine Watches have given the greatest satisfaction of any cheap Watches.

No. 11.—The Leader of Campaign Watches, the best of this class, *wear out 2 or 3 others*	18	12
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No. 4.—Sterling Silver Hunter Keyless Soldiers' Watch, very strong, ¾ plate Lever movement, 6 & 10 ruby holes, Adjusted	32	12 & 35

This Watch is the most approved of any Hunter Keyless Watch.

No. 80.—Keyless Hunter Sterling Silver *Ladies' Watch*, highest quality, finest workmanship, strong cases, Adjusted	28	0 & 30
No. 78 & 79.—Keyless Hunter and Half Hunter 18th Gold Ladies' Watches	66	0 & 70

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
Callaton, Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.

MRS. E. KNIGHT, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.G."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

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